FEBRUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3062.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtates,

OF JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7 8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. -----

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

Southwark, January 20, 1789.

LEFT at the ſtable of John Manderfield, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. Since the firſt advertiſment the letters R. P. are diſcovered on the near Buttock of the Grey Mare. They will be ſold on the 7th of February next, for their charges, by ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Conſtable.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

WAS taken from a negro man, named TOM, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a Silver Faced WATCH, with the maker's name on it, London. Whoever will prove their property, and pay charges, may have her again, by applying to PETER OZEAS, in Arch-ſtreet. The number of the Watch, inſide, has been altered. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL, ſituate on Brandywine creek, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Downing's-town. A large ſtone mill houſe, two pair of ſtones, one of which are as good French burrs as any in the ſtate, boulting cloths of an excellent quality, and other materials ſuitable for either merchant or country work; likewiſe 36 acres of land adjoining, 20 of which are cleared, ſeven acres meadow, chiefly watered, banks in good graſs, a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, log barn and ſtables, and a large garden well pailed in. The ſaid premiſes are ſituated on a public road, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, and very convenient for the wheat trade from Lancaſter county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ EVAN JONES.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

MR. Jones.—The ſubject, Mr. Preſident, which has occaſioned the preſent conference, having been explained by thoſe gentlemen who have gone before me, I proceed to ſhew the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to frame the bill in the manner they have done; and why they cannot agree to the amendments of the ſenate.

Sir, The conſtitution of the ſtate, under which all our powers are derived, was formed before the confederation, in which there is proviſion made for the appointment of delegates to Congreſs—our general government had not then aſſumed a form, and as it was uncertain what the form of it might be, it is to be inferred that the conſtitution contemplated delegates to a general government, however it might be formed. The aſſembly therefore ſay, that as the conſtitntion of the ſtate points out the mode which they have inſerted in the bill, there is no diſcretion left in the legiſlature. But, ſir, they do not reſt the matter here; they ſay that the rule laid down in the conſtitution is a wiſe and judicious one, in as much as thereby an election is enſured, however the opinions of the two houſes might differ. By the amendment propoſed, it appears to them that a difference between the two houſes might embarraſs the public buſineſs, and probably leave the ſtate unrepreſented. In this view of the matter, they think a joint ballot a happy expedient to enſure an election; that thereby the ſtate may never loſe its repreſentation. And I hold it to be a principle not to be departed from; for if we do, we ſhall have no certainty of being repreſented in the national government. It muſt therefore be conſidered as a wiſe proviſion in the conſtitution of the ſtate. When the confederation was formed, it was therein declared that the delegates to Congreſs ſhould be appointed in ſuch manner as the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates ſhould think proper. The legiſlature of this ſtate, therefore, conceiving themſelves bound to purſue that plan marked out in the conſtitution, have conformed their proceedings to it from that time to the preſent day. Gentlemen have urged that there was a Congreſs at the time our conſtitution was formed; this, ſir, is true; but neither the power of that Congreſs, nor the form of their proceedings, were defined. It was undoubtedly intended to form a conſtitution of ſome kind; the conſtitution of the ſtate therefore contemplated a general conſtitution, not the Congreſs that was then formed. At the time the election was to be made under the confederation which was acceded to by the legiſlature of this ſtate as well as of others, they proceeded upon the ſuppoſition that the conſtitution of this ſtate was obligatory upon them; the ſenate then made no difficulties—no extraordinary privileges were contended for; nor was public buſineſs embarraſſed with conſtitutional queſtions and delays. True it is that the form of the general government has been altered, by giving to it an additional branch—and by adding an executive; but ſtill the ſtates are to be repreſented, and the ſenators to be choſen by them, in a great degree, hold the ſame place that the delegates to Congreſs now do: They are to be the repreſentatives of the ſtates. The former only operated on the ſtates, as ſtates, the latter, not only on the ſtates, but the people; hence the neceſſity of the houſe of repreſentatives, which are the repreſentatives of the people, and the ſenate, which is compoſed of the repreſentatives of the ſtates. The aſſembly therefore in framing the bill for carrying into effect the conſtitution of the United States ſuppoſed themſelves bound to purſue, ſo far forth as the conſtitution of this ſtate pointed out the mode, that plan which is inſerted in our bill. Had it been expreſly altered by the new conſtitution, we muſt have ſubmitted to it. But the conſtitution of the ſtate not being altered in that particular, the aſſembly are bound by it, and conceive it their duty to conform to the rule preſcribed therein; more eſpecially as upon an inveſtigation they conceive it conformable to the new conſtitution. Theſe were the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to frame the bill in the manner it now ſtands; and I truſt that theſe reaſons are ſolid. Why, ſir, ſhould we depart from the mode pointed out by the conſtitution; is it not to be adhered to? Why deviate from it unneceſſarily? Why launch into experiments, the effects of which we only conjecture?

But, ſir, it ſeems that the objection is founded upon the choice being required to be made by the legiſlature; I readily agree that the ſame words in the ſame ſentence, and in the ſame inſtrument, unleſs there is ſomething to controul them, muſt mean alike. And alſo I am ſure that the word legiſlature in the confederation, meant the ſame thing as the word legiſlature in the new conſtitution. The word legiſlature undoubtedly muſt mean the ſame thing in both caſes.

It was mentioned by one of the gentlemen that the ſenate had ſent up two bills which had been rejected. I take it to be foreign to the preſent ſubject to go into any conſideration of the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to reject thoſe bills; but, ſir, I truſt they can give good ones. In the courſe of the buſineſs it is aſked who are the legiſlature? It is the ſenate and aſſembly, and true it is that they are diſtinct and independent branches in acts of legiſlation; but they are not ſo in electing members of Congreſs, as appears by the conſtitution. The bills that were ſent to the aſſembly propoſed modes, that did not accord with the idea of an election by the ſenate and aſſembly. Theſe bills propoſe to appoint the electors and ſenators by an act of the legiſlature, a mode not required by the new conſtitution, and directly repugnant to our own. I mention this in order to ground another important obſervation; it is ſaid that the terms *appoint* and *elect* are ſynonimous; that we ought not to conclude from it either the one thing or the other; and as a farthar illuſtration of the principle, an inſtance is produced of the word *elect* in the conſtitution of this ſtate, where it ſpeaks of the appointment of a treaſurer. I ſhall readily admit that the words are to receive a reaſonable conſtruction in connexion with the other ſentences. Upon this ground it is, that the aſſembly ſuppoſe that the words in the new conſtitution and the words in the confederation are ſynonimous. The new conſtitution ſays the ſenate ſhall be choſen by the legiſlature; this clearly means an election; but if it could not be connected with other parts of the conſtitution, I ſhould admit that the word *choſen* might have the meaning which the ſenate aſſign to it, but when we come to conſider the 4th ſection of the firſt article, which declares that " the time, place and manner of holding *elections* ſhall be preſcribed by the legiſlature; but the Congreſs may alter ſuch regulations;"—what is the plain idea there? is it not that there ſhall be an *election?* In paſſing an act can it be called an election? Will any gentleman ſay it is poſſible to preſcribe the time, and place, and manner of paſſing an act?—we cannot. Hence it is concluded that the amendment is not conformable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, or of the United States, which ſpeaks of an election, and ſuppoſes an election. To do it by a law, the council of reviſion muſt alſo have a voice in the buſineſs, and if three men in that body ſhould be oppoſed to the bill, it puts it in the power of a minority in either houſe to prevent an appointment. There is, Mr. Preſident, a great difference between legiſlative acts, and other acts that are to be done by the legiſlature; if one act propoſed by either branch of the legiſlature fails, ſtill the government is not at an end; but if they are to make an election of officers, without which the government cannot operate, then the principle which operated well in the other inſtance would be deſtructive in this; it would defeat the very government itſelf. It is reaſonable therefore to ſuppoſe that the framers of the new conſtitution intended that the mode to be preſcribed ſhould be ſuch as would ſecure an election, hence it is that the term muſt mean an election in the way the word is commonly uſed. If, ſir, the amendment ſhould be acceded to, it forever puts it in the power of any thirteen men in the ſenate to defeat any election at all;—that a majority ſhould be able to do this in ordinary caſes of legiſlation is nothing; but that a ſyſtem ſhould be formed to give this power of defeating the government itſelf to ſo ſmall a majority is dangerous, and unconſtitutional. It is urged that upon the principle as it ſtands in the bill, forty-eight men could controul the ſenate, but I would aſk which is the moſt ſafely to be truſted—forty-eight, or thirteen. In the firſt caſe the principle is, that the majority make an election, in the latter, the ſmaller number controuls the whole. Would it be wiſe to form a law on this principle, to put it in the power of ſo ſmall a number to defeat the election? It is urged that the propoſition in the amendment is fair, that the ſenate and aſſembly each chooſe one out of two nominated by the other houſe. This cannot be called an election; it is confining the election in both inſtances to a ſingle perſon. But this is not the ſtrongeſt objection; it is true, that at this time the legiſlature are to chooſe two ſenators; but the probability is, that for years to come, we are never to chooſe more than one. This one, then, the ſenate and aſſembly are to chooſe by concurrent reſolution—if they diſagree, they are to go on non-concurring, till one or the other be tired out. The natural tendency of ſuch a mode is to create and keep a continual ſpirit of party throughout the ſtate.

Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that if there is a conteſt that either houſe will agree to the nomination of the other—nothing in ſuch a caſe can determine, unleſs one or the other yield up their opinion. In our mode of each man giving his vote according to his conſcience, there muſt be an election; in the mode propoſed by the ſenate, one or the other muſt ſubmit, or there can be no election.

But I would again remark, Mr. Preſident, upon the firſt ground-work of this buſineſs, why are we to depart from that rule we find ſtated in the conſtitution? But admitting that we were not obliged to adhere to it, and that we were at liberty to exerciſe a mere diſcretion, is there any reaſon why we ſhould ſo ſoon leave our conſtitution and travel into the wide field of conjecture?—In the opinion of the aſſembly it is not prudent, nor proper, to depart from the ſtate conſtitution, only where the conſtitution of the United States has made it neceſſary. It is ſaid that the conſtitution of the ſtate is abrogated in this inſtance, if it is, I cannot ſee any part of it that is good.—But, ſir, without dwelling on that point, I ſay an election can be made conformable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the conſtitution of the United States. Theſe reaſons induced the aſſembly to paſs the bill in the manner they have; and the reaſons I have mentioned are ſome of thoſe which have induced them to non-concur the amendment. I truſt that they are ſufficient—that they are ſolid, and ſuch as ought, and I hope will, induce the ſenate to recede from their amendments; in this caſe all miſchief will be prevented, and an election will be the event. Upon the whole I muſt conceive that the mode propoſed in the bill is not only the moſt prudent, but is agreeable to our conſtitution, which we are bound to adhere to. With reſpect to the arguments of the ſenate, that the rule laid down in the conſtitution is not obligatory, that the authority under which we act is a new grant of the people, and that therefore the ſenate have a right of a negative which they cannot give up, is quite new to me—I confeſs I cannot ſee from whence they are taken; on the contrary, I believe that the conſtitution of the ſtate is not abrogated, but that it applies to any general government, let it be called by what name it will. That our conſtitution has been altered no man will deny—but with reſpect to the part ſo altered we differ materially;—but even on that ground, ſuppoſing the clauſe in queſtion was altered, is it not reaſonable, do not our conſtituents expect it from us, that we ſhould conform our acts to the conſtitution we have always lived under?—I would aſk, therefore, as the mode propoſed by the aſſembly accords with our own conſtitution, and does not oppoſe the ſpirit of the new conſtitution, why we ſhould heſitate to adopt it? The amendment of the ſenate does not accord, but is directly

contrary to the conſtitution of this ſtate, and of the United States. Beſides, in its operation, this defect will reſult, it is impoſſible to ſay whether there will, or will not be an election; is this a proper mode? I truſt that the ſenate, upon reflection, will ſee that the ground on which the bill has been paſſed by the aſſembly is proper, and that the reaſons which have kept them from agreeing to the amendment are alſo juſtifiable.

I have hitherto confined myſelf to the firſt article of the amendment, I will juſt obſerve that the laſt article is nearly in the ſame ſituation; what therefore applies to the one will apply to the other; for tho' the words are not the ſame in both caſes, the thing itſelf differs little. It has been remarked, by one of the ſenate, that they are alike; ſir, there is a difference---the Congreſs have no controul over the ſtate with reſpect to the electors---the ſtates may exerciſe their diſcretion on the mode of chooſing them---but in the other inſtance, the Congreſs will have a right to alter and controul our laws. This, however, makes no material difference in the caſe before us.

I ſhall ſay but a few words with reſpect to that amendment which reſpects the diviſion of Weſt-cheſter county---it is of little importance, perhaps, whether the amendment is made or not; but I truſt that the reaſons that operated in the aſſembly are ſolid---and that they ſtand unimpeached.---True it is that we have no way to come at the number of inhabitants in each town; it is impoſſible to determine with preciſion. But, ſir, the ground upon which a gentleman of the ſenate has made a calculation is ſo manifeſtly wrong, that I will prove that the bill ought to ſtand as it is; the ſingle ground of calculation is, there are twenty-one towns in the county of Weſt-cheſter, and then, in order to form a ratio, the ſuppoſition is made that each town contains an equal number of inhabitants---now it is a fact well known, that the town of Moriſſinia does not contain freeholders enough to make town officers----it is a fact alſo well known, that Pelham, Maroneck, Harriſon, and I believe ſome other towns, are nearly in the ſame ſituation. This ſhews the uncertainty of any calculations on the ſubject. The aſſembly being of opinion that their diviſion is neareſt the truth, have therefore the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the ſenate will recede from this amendment.

Mr. Duane. Mr. Speaker, The managers on the part of the honorable aſſembly, as well as the two gentlemen appointed with me by the ſenate, having performed the taſk aſſigned them, it now remains for me to cloſe the preſent conference.

I need not, ſir, repeat at large the clauſes of the bill, and the amendments now under conſideration. It will be ſufficient to premiſe that the firſt reſpects the manner of appointing the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the Congreſs of the United States. The bill propoſes that they ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of the aſſembly collectively, in which caſe numbers would preponderate. The amendment aims at ſecuring to each houſe diſtinctly, an equal right in the appointment, in *their legiſlative capacity*. A ſimilar proviſion is made by the bill for chooſing the electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident for the United States, and an amendment is offered by the ſenate in the ſame ſpirit as the firſt. The other amendment adds the town of Pound-ridge and Bedford, in Weſtcheſter county, to the election diſtrict, which includes the county of Dutcheſs, as deſcribed in the bill. The ſenate truſts, ſir, notwithſtanding the reaſons which have been urged on the part of the honorable aſſembly againſt the two amendments firſt taken notice of, it has appeared, and will be more fully manifeſted, that they are founded on conſtitutional principles, which cannot be ſhaken; and that the laſt would render the lower diſtricts more equal in the number of voters.

It were to be wiſhed, in the courſe of theſe debates, every thing foreign had been laid aſide, and the amendments alone examined on their true merits. Our attention would then have been fixed on its proper object. But ſince a latitude has been taken, before we proceed to the principal points, it may be of uſe to notice ſome of the obſervations which fell from the managers of the honorable aſſembly, which probably cannot elucidate the ſubject before us, and might well have been ſpared. One of theſe honorable gentlemen was pleaſed to make remarks on two bills which the ſenate had ſent down to the honorable aſſembly for their concurrence; one reſpecting the appointment of ſenators, the other the electors. That they were rejected, one would have thought ſufficient to place them out of the reach of any comment at this conference.---The ſenate, however, cannot omit this opportunity, ſince it is introduced, to ſuggeſt the motives which induced them to wiſh that three ſeparate bills, inſtead of one, might have been agitated, for carrying the conſtitution of the United States into effect. They foreſaw the embarraſſments which would accompany the progreſs of this buſineſs.---Under preſent circumſtances the electors for the executive could not be choſen by the people. The conſtitution then could only be fulfilled by providing three different modes for the appointment of electors, ſenators and repreſentatives to the Congreſſional aſſembly: They therefore conceived it the wiſeſt and ſafeſt courſe to effect theſe appointments by diſtinct bills, that there might be a chance of partial ſucceſs, if one or more failed. And, ſir, may it not yet be regretted, on an occaſion of ſuch vaſt moment, that the ſentiments of the ſenate did not meet with the approbation of the honorable aſſembly. One of your honorable managers has been pleaſed expreſly to declare, that the amendments would be a ſacrifice of the rights of the people, and that rather than make that ſacrifice, it would be better that the ſtate ſhould go unrepreſented in the general government. Sir, if this ſhould be the ſenſe of the honorable the aſſembly, and it does not become me to queſtion it, by hazarding all in one bill, the whole body of the people may go unrepreſented in the aſſembly of the Congreſs. The ſenate, ſir, would conſider this as a great public calamity; highly diſſatisfactory to the ſtate, whether it reſpects the opinions of thoſe who are deſirous of giving the new conſtitution an experiment in its preſent frame, or of thoſe who wiſh it may be ſpeedily amended by another convention. This reflection makes the deeper impreſſion, becauſe the clauſe which concerns the election of repreſentatives by the people ſeems ſo capable of accommodation, the diſpute turning on an eſtimate of numbers in two towns, founded in neither houſe confeſſedly on concluſive facts.

Sir, an honorable gentleman has been pleaſed to ſay that the ſacred obligation of an oath binds the honorable aſſembly to a choice of ſenators by joint ballot, in the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution, and that therefore they cannot depart from it. But this is begging the queſtion; it is the great object of the conference, as to two of the amendments, to examine whether the ſtate conſtitution has in this caſe a binding force, and the affirmative can only be deduced from reaſon and argument. If it has no force, the oath muſt be out of the queſtion.---The ſenate are not inſenſible of the excellency of the ſtate conſtitution, nor of their duty to preſerve and defend it. Under that conſtitution it is that they claim an equal ſhare of legiſlation with the honorable houſe of aſſembly, and ground their right to offer the preſent amendments, as an independent branch of the legiſlature.

An honorable gentleman has been pleaſed to offer ſome reflections on the manner in which the general conſtitution was ratified by the ſtate convention. The ſenate, ſir, do not perceive the force or propriety of theſe reflections. It is enough for this legiſlature that the people, by their convention, have aſſented to and ratified it. On us it is binding. Arguments cannot be neceſſary to prove it, the very bill now under conſideration is calculated to carry it into effect, recognizes it, and demonſtrates its authority.

The honorable gentleman, who immediately preceded me, has amuſed us ſome time by a criticiſm on the different import of the terms elect and appoint. The ſenate deem this alſo among the moments that have been miſpent; but as it was urged with ſeriouſneſs, it will be taken up in the courſe of our remarks on the ſubſtantial parts of this conference, to which we ſhall now proceed. *(To be continued.)*

WILMINGTON, *(N.C.) Dec.* 25.

Capt. Swain, of the Wilmington Packet, on his paſſage from Charleſton to this port, on the 17th inſtant ſaw a ſhip that was upſet, near Bull's Iſland; all her lower maſts ſtanding, about 150 tons burthen, ſingle deck, with bright ſides; ſuppoſed to be loaded with Northern pine boards---could diſcover no marks by which it might be known from whence ſhe was, or her name.

We have ſince been informed, that the above ſhip belonged to Boſton, and was bound from L'Orient to Charleſton; but unfortunately ſtruck on Cape Rouſain, where the Captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and proceeded in their boat to Charleſton.

Capt. Latimer, on the 29th ult. off the bar, took up the maſt of a veſſel, ſuppoſed to belong to a ſchooner that ſailed from Charleſton for this port, commanded by Captain Lard, which has not been heard of.

BALTIMORE, January 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamſburg to his correſpondent in this town, dated Jan. 6.

"We have loſt one of our moſt worthy characters in the death of General NELSON; he is a loſs to this ſtate, as well as to the whole circle of his acquaintance. From his firmneſs and abilities, I had a great deſire that he ſhould have gone to the new Congreſs---Our fœderal friend-------, in Glouceſter, will be one. It is to be hoped that the ſouthern ſtates, in general, will be cautious in ſending young gentlemen who may form (as perhaps too many have done) their deareſt connexions, and eſtabliſh their neareſt intereſts with our rivals. We are in hopes that Congreſs will ſit as long in Williamſburg as it has in New-York, until ſome middle latitude is permanently fixed upon. I ſuppoſe you call Baltimore the centre peg; but here we ſay Frederickſburg. To the North they never ſeem to have an eye to New-Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas and Georgia; but it muſt be hinted to them, or we ſhall ſhortly, very ſhortly perhaps, have another Congreſs at Richmond. It will never do for you *Northern Lads* to be all *Freemaſons*, and keep us out of the ſecret, I am ſorry that North-Carolina will not be repreſented, as that is a great, growing and rich ſtate. Kentucky, which promiſes to be ranked amongſt the beſt and richeſt ſettlements in the union, ought not to have a preference of Carolina, as to fertility of ſoil and other advantages. I am acquainted with both, by land and water---and if I may venture to hazard an opinion---I doubt not but when Virginia and Carolina ſhake hands with a hearty good will, Norfolk will riſe up, *Phœnix-like*, and be the Amſterdam of America, whereſoever our Sages may determine to fix the *Hague*."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 13.

On Wedneſday laſt, the legiſlature made choice of the following gentlemen, as electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States:---Hon. Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomſon, John Sulivan, and John Parker.

Owing to a diſagreement between the two branches of the legiſlature, relative to the mode to be purſued in the choice of electors, the buſineſs was procraſtinated until near twelve o'clock at night---the ſenate inſiſting on holding their right in a negative on the houſe; and the houſe equally tenacious of their privileges, inſiſting, that in the preſent inſtance the ſenate had no right of controuling the choice of the houſe, but that in chooſing electors both branches ſhould join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary ſtep, it was conſidered by the houſe, would be eſtabliſhing a dangerous precedent, an adherence to which might at ſome future period fatally affect the privileges of the people. The obſervations made by the members of the ſenate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm---thoſe of the houſe, ingenious, deep and well digeſted. This legiſlative conteſt terminated, however, in the lower branches acceding to the propoſal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected---the houſe "*at the ſame time ſolemnly proteſting againſt the ſaid mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this houſe, the preſent mode of appointing electors ought not to be conſidered as eſtabliſhing a precedent, or drawn into example, or inſiſted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of electors.*"---What rendered the above circumſtance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the ſpectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromiſe did not take place before the cloſe of the day, New-Hampſhire would loſe the honor of giving her ſuffrages for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United-States, and thereby be prevented from paying the tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABIUS.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8.

The inhabitants of this metropolis may anticipate with pleaſure the approaching adminiſtration of the new fœderal Congreſs; for although the blind policy of this ſtate induces them to perſevere in their antifœderal meaſures, yet ſcarcely a doubt need be entertained but the new Congreſs will grant us a ſeparation from the neſt of freebooters in which we are at preſent unhappily entangled, and whenever this ſhall be effected, Maſſachuſetts will not heſitate to receive us under her foſtering protection. Long has the cup of bitterneſs been allotted to our portion, and our palates have become quite habituated to the unpleaſant draught: but thoſe who have experienced the ills of misfortune can beſt tell how to improve the ſunſhine of proſperity, when it falls to their ſhare to enjoy it.

Could we open the volume of futurity, and read the page which the imparial hiſtorian will dedicate to the memory of the tranſactions of our government, bad as is the opinion we entertain of our rulers, a ſtill more horrid idea would be formed of their conduct; and the ſoul now given over to apathy, would rouſe from its ſtupor, and exclaim, Is this to be told to poſterity!---Yes would be the anſwer that would ſuggeſt itſelf; and your children's children will curſe with a *maranatha* thoſe who wantonly proſtrated juſtice at the ſhrine of ungodlineſs, and ſhrouded iniquity in legal robes.

Jan. 17. It muſt give pleaſure to the friends of home manufactures, remarks a correſpondent, to be informed that John Brown, Eſq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only ſon, are cloathed in the fabrics of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that the yarn was all ſpun by a woman of 88 years of age---a monitory leſſon to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power. The loweſt manufacturer, ſays Monſieur Neckar, who furniſhes a ſingle bale of goods for ſale, does more to retain the ſolid coin in the kingdom, than the ableſt banker, or the moſt ſkilful financier.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he attended on the 15th inſt. as a ſpectator to view the new Slitting-Mill fully at work. The operations were, firſt, cutting off cold bars of iron, of various ſizes, with a pair of large ſhears, into pieces from about 13 to 20 inches in length. Theſe pieces were then put into an air-furnace, and heat with ſeacoal, charcoal, coal-brands and dry pitch pine wood, till they were in a white heat; they were then taken out one by one, and put into the rolling-mill, which plates and draws each piece from three to five feet long, according to the length of the bars, and of a thickneſs ſuitable to the ſize of 10d. nails, but may be varied to other ſizes as they are wanted. As the flatted bar leaves the rollers, a perſon receives and puts it into the cutters, ſtanding in the direction of and at a proper diſtance from the rollers, and is there cut into five or more rods, according to the width of the flatted bar. Theſe rods are then taken out on the oppoſite ſide the cutters, and laid in heaps for packing, in bundles of half a cwt. each. There are two large water-wheels, one carrying the rollers, the other the cutters. The whole appeared to be performed with great eaſe both to the workmen and the mill, though the force applied is doubtleſs very great, and the conſtruction and workmanſhip of every part are ſuch as do honor to the conductors and the ſeveral mechanics employed therein. There were a great number of ſpectators, of both ſexes, to view this intereſting and novel manufactory in this ſtate, and their countenances beſpake the pleaſure and ſatisfaction they felt on the occaſion---the buſineſs evidently appearing to be highly uſeful to the public, and it is hoped will prove profitable to thoſe immediately concerned. The mill ſtands about two miles weſt of the great bridge, in ſight of the great country road to Connecticut, and is ſo convenient a ſituation for an extenſion of the iron buſineſs, that it is hoped a forge will be annexed, to which the people in the weſtern parts of the country may carry their coal, and receive pay in nail-rods, which every family that has children growing up might work into nails, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Iron ſhovels, iron hoops, and plate-iron for many uſes, may be now manufactured in this neighbourhood as cheap as can be imported from England. By an eſtimation our correſpondent has made, this mill, by its ordinary daily work, will ſlit rods ſufficient to keep 300 nailers conſtantly employed, a number that this county may eaſily, the next winter, furniſh in that uſeful buſineſs, being but about thirty-four perſons in each town, the labour of which will be clear gain, as none can doubt there are now more than that number of boys unemployed. By working double handed, the mill may ſlit double the quantity of rods, and of courſe furniſh the demand from every part of this ſtate, and the adjoining towns in the neighbouring ſtates. From its advantageous ſituation, near water carriage, it may be expected that nails and iron ſhovels will ere long become a very conſiderable export from this town, to effect which the more ſpeedily, it is hoped every friend to our own manufactures, or to this country, which is eventually the ſame, will diſcourage the uſe of foreign articles of theſe and all other kinds that we can make equally good ourſelves.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

By Mr. B. Livingſton, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had paſſed both houſes, preſcribing the time and manner of chooſing Repreſentatives to the Congreſs of the United States;----By this bill the ſtate is divided into ſix diſtricts, each diſtrict is to chooſe one Repreſentative---but the electors are not confined in their choice to a perſon reſident within their own diſtrict---That on Wedneſday laſt a bill directing the mode of chooſing Senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference in this bill and that clauſe in the former one which gave riſe to the late conference between the two houſes, and occaſioned the loſs of the whole election bill. It was not thought, when Mr. Livingſton came away, that the ſenate would give their aſſent to it. Mr. Harriſon moved the ſaid amendment which he had done to the firſt bill, which was loſt by about the ſame majority.

The bill to empower the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, to raiſe by tax the ſum of £13,000, for the indemnification of the perſons who had lent their credit to compleat the fœderal building in the city of New-York, had alſo paſſed both houſes, and lay with the Council for reviſion, who have doubtleſs, before this time, given their conſent to its becoming a law.

Jan. 29. The ſituation of affairs in Europe, ſays a correſpondent, is particularly critical. The Emperor of Germany, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, are engaged in a war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the Sovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerouſly ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hoſtilites, of which Pruſſia and other German powers cannot be ſuppoſed to be indifferent ſpectators; the Republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a ſtate of compoſure; the Helvetic Body, luckily free from domeſtic contention, is, as uſual, diſpoſed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenaries; and the Italian States will probably invite hoſtilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at leaſt, a widely extended war, will ſoon take place, is highly probable: and after a lamentable effuſion of blood, the laurel perhaps will be won by the leaſt worthy.

The Hon. Mr. Gerry, of Middleſex diſtrict, Maſſachuſetts, has ſignified his unwillingneſs to ſerve as a repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, by an addreſs to the electors of that diſtrict, in laſt Thurſday's (Boſton) Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully ſtates his reaſons.

We hear from the Yonkers, that a leanto, in the poſſeſſion of Col. H. Hughes, and occupied as a ſtore for a number of articles, caught fire laſt Thurſday evening, and before it could be diſcovered, the fire had got to ſuch a head, that the whole building, with every thing in it, were entirely conſumed; by which means a conſiderable part of the poſſeſſor's public papers, with ſome private property, were loſt.

As every material change in a government may be aptly called a revolution, the late alteration in our fœderal ſyſtem is entitled to that name. When other nations, who valued, and underſtood the rights of men, were oppreſſed by domeſtic tyrants, or foreign conquerors, they were obliged to have recourſe to war; which more frequently proved unfavourble, than friendly to liberty. But the cauſes which induced the citizens of the United States to effect the late important change, were of a different nature. They experienced no uſurpation of their rights, and dreaded no danger of reſtleſs ambition. Neither a frantic multitude, headed by a Marius; nor a confederated nobility, ſubſervient to the views of a Sylla, diſturbed their peace, or meditated the overthrow of freedom. Their exertions during the war had been crowned with ſucceſs, becauſe the ſpirit of the people made amends for the defects of the government. But, although triumphant in war, the confederation was indebted to the exigences of peace; and the very great temptations afforded by commerce debilitated true induſtry. Much is expected from the new government; and that it is capable of confering a number of benefits, cannot be doubted; but without the co-operation of the great body of the people, its effects will be vain, and its wiſdom ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 4.

Among other means to leſſen the enormous expences of our *State* Government, it is propoſed, when the ſtate convention meets, to make the following alterations in the *State* Conſtitution.

1. To aboliſh the unweildy and expenſive Executive Council, and to place all the Executive power in a Governor choſen by the people at large.

2. To divide the legiſlature into *two* branches, and to reduce the whole number of both to about 60 members, to be elected *alternately* every *two* years, and to be eligible during the pleaſure of the people.

3. To have Magiſtrates recommended by one of the Houſes of Aſſembly, and appointed by the Governor.

We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Suſquehanna has lately made two barrels of ſweet oil (equal to the preſent olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by ſimple expreſſion. One half of the ſmalleſt ſpecies of theſe nuts, viz. the *ſhell-bark*, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from theſe delicious nuts has been uſed in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every day's experience ſerves to convince us of the reſources of our country for wealth and happineſs. The hiſtorians of future ages in recording the events of the American revolution will probably write as follows, "The United States publiſhed a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776---But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection and dependence upon Great-Britain. Their cloathing---furniture---carriages, and many articles

of their provisions were all of British manufactory. In vain did the British ministry neglect and insult their returning attachments. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their sleep on the lap of their step-mother, and proclaimed, by their industry and œconomy, that they were an independent people."

We hear that the manufactory of pot-ash, which has lately been established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing way. It appears that 13124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce were exported last year from the city of New-York.

It is to be lamented, that the laws of this state are so badly executed, that they are generally treated with the most sovereign contempt. The election returns for fœderal representatives, from some of the counties, instead of being made in *ten days*, were kept back *four weeks*. Those for electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States have not yet been made from all the counties. QUERE, as this is the day appointed for the meeting of the electors, in their respective states, is Pennsylvania, like New-York, to look on as a silent spectator? And shall a few antifœderal sheriffs (or prothonotaries) be suffered, with impunity, thus to trample on the laws, and render the fœderal state of Pennsylvania the scoff of the union?

It is with great pleasure we behold the *same* fœderal spirit pervade the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The union in spirit and conduct, and the immense resources of these states, must prove an over-balance, in influence, to all the distracted councils of the antifœderal and less connected states. It is to be hoped they will always remember, that they have but *one* interest as well as *one* spirit. By these means they will become the asylum of peaceable and honest emigrants, and, hereafter, the objects of imitation of their less wise united sister states.

Reasons for incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

1st. It will lessen the number of the poor, and of course lessen the weight of taxes for their maintenance.

2d. It will be the means of inviting Congress and strangers of distinction to settle among us.

3d. It will save many thousands of pounds a year to the state, which are expended by the legislature in making laws for internal government of the city.

4th. It will deliver the city from the oppression of trading justices; and the disgraceful mode in which they are elected.

5th. It will be the means of having our streets kept clean, and our pumps in good order.

6th. It will prevent many irregularities which are committed in the city on Sundays.

7th. It will be the means of introducing many wholesome regulations into the city, which will contribute to its health, order and happiness.

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent, the present Assembly will do away the present disgraceful test-law. There are many thousands of good fœderalists who never will vote at our elections while that weak and unnecessary law is in force. Virginia, and the governor of Canada, have already taken advantage of our folly; they invite Quakers, and other sects who are opposed to oaths, and promises of fidelity to government, to come and settle among them, and assure them of perpetual exemption from those disgraceful badges of tyranny, which were invented at a time when kings and priests shared between them the dominion of mankind. It is said, that thirty families of the people called Menonists are about to emigrate from Lancaster county to Niagara, on purpose to avoid the disagreeable consequences of our ridiculous and tyrannical test law.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentlemon in Providence, Rhode Island.

"Although the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men, from the Bahama islands, have lately arrived in the southern pars of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in one of the Indian rivers, south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

"Our crops have been good this season---we have produced from 12 to 15000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10*s*6 per cwt. 4000 hogsheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16*s*4, with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

"Our old state constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single House of Assembly, is found so defective, that a Convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new fœderal constitution---am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new government."

On Saturday last arrived here, the brig Revolution, Capt. Kean, from Batavia, in the East-Indies, after four months passage.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14, 1788.

"On the 12th of June we spoke Captain Barry, in the Streights of Sunda, all well on board.

"The Dutch and Malaese are at present much engaged in war throughout the Chinese seas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this season, one of whom has been since retaken in an engagement with frigates on that station.

"This is the most destructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low situation, and impurity of its waters; there are few that visit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which still continues; in consequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 11.

"Our last harvest of wheat hath proved very deficient, both in quantity and quality. The price of superfine flour is got up to 18 livres for 112lb. and that of good wheat to 56 livres for eight bushels, Winchester measure, both with very brisk demand."

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on Friday, the 16th ult. the following gentlemen were duly elected members, viz.

Honorable David Reddick, Esq; menber of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, Envoy from the Court of Spain to the Congress of the United States of America.

Rev. Dr. Collin, Rector of the Swedish church, Philadelphia.

David Brearly, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

M. Stainshy, professor of natural philosophy at Prague.

M. St. Jean de Crevecœur, Consul of France at New-York.

John Cox, Esq; of Bloomsbury, New-Jersey.

Dr. Blagden, Secretary of the Royal Society, London.

Petrus Camper, of Friesland, member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris; and of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg and Edinburg, &c.

Baron de Heynitz, Professor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin, and Minister of mineral department to the King of Prussia.

Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, late of the Univerity of Pennsylvania, now of Edinburg.

M. Arthand, President of the Society of Philadelphia Cape Francois, St. Domingo,

M. Moreau de St. Mery, Conseiller au Conseil Superieur, de Cap Francous, &c.

Signior Joseph Migual de Flores, President of the Royal Society of History, &c. at Madrid.

Charles Stuart, M. D. F. R. S. of Edinburg.

William Patterson, Esq; late Attorney-General of the state of New-Jersey, and member of the General Convention.

Dr. Minto, Mathematical Professor in the College at Princeton, New-Jersey.

Charles Pinckney, Esq; South-Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Ashbell Green, late Professor of the College of New-Jersey---now of Philadelphia.

William Findley, Esq; late member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

J. P. Brissot de Warville.

Rev. Mr. Burgess Allison, of Bordentown, New-Jersey.

Benjamin Rittenhouse, Esq; of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Pole, Surgeon, Fellow of the Corporation of Surgeons, London----also, Fellow of the London Medical Society, and a Member of Guy's Philosophical Society.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. the following officers were duly elected.

Benjamin Franklin, President.

Vice-Presidents --James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose.

Secretaries---Benjamin Rush, Casper Wister, jun.

Treasurer---James Starr.

Counsellors---William Lewis, Miers Fisher, William Rawle, John D. Coxe.

Committee of Correspondence---James Pemberton. Benjamin Rush, Caleb Lownes, Richard Wells, William Rogers, Casper Wister, Samuel P. Griffiths.

Electing Committee---Thomas Harrison, Nathan Boyce, James Whiteall, John Todd, Thomas Armatt, John Warner, Jacob Shoemaker, jun, John Kaighn, Caleb Attmore, Joseph Budd, Joseph Moore, John Oldden.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, passed on the 4th day of October last, entituled, "An Act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for appointing Electors on the part of this state for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States," elections for such Electors were held, on the first Wednesday in January last, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the several counties of this state. AND WHEREAS it appears, from the returns transmitted to the Secretary of this Council, that *Edward Hand, George Gibson, John Arndt, Collinson Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilson, James O'Harra, David Grier, Samuel Potts* and *Alexander Graydon*, are highest in votes as electors aforesaid. NOW WE, the Supreme Executive Council of the said commonwealth, do hereby make known and declare, that *Edward Hand, George Gibson, John Arndt, Collinson Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilson, James O'Harra, David Grier, Samuel Potts* and *Alexander Graydon*, are according to said returns highest in votes, and in consequence are duly elected and chosen as Electors of and for this state, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.*

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

(Attest) CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

On Sunday last, the 1st, inst. P. M. Farenheit's thermometer stood at

	Degrees
4 o'clock	10
5	8
6	6
9	3 1-2
10	2
12	0
Monday morning, at	
6 o'clock	5 below 0
7	4
8	2 1-4
half past 8	0

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, situate in Brandywine hundred, county of New-Castle, and state of Delaware; bouded on the south by the road leading from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 40 feet; on the east by a lot of George Paulson, 330 feet; on the north by Nathan Milner's lot, 40 feet; and on the west by Vandeveer-street, 330 feet, containing 13200 square feet; whereon is erected a stone house 37 by 34 feet, elegantly constructed and situated, overlooking all the mills and harbor, part of the town of Wilmington, the Christiana and Delaware rivers. Being situated in a lively village for business, it will suit either for a store, a public house of entertainment, or a private gentleman's residence. Enquire of James Gibbons, Esq; Wilmington, Mr. Israel Whelen, Philadelphia, Mr. William Kerlin, Chester, Mr. Richard Cheyney, or of the subscriber in Chester county.

January 20, 1789. † RICHARD THOMAS.

N. B. Immediate possession can be given.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-street aforesaid, 17 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet or thereabouts; bounded on the east by ground of , on the west by ground of Joseph Few, on the south by ground of Leham, and on the north by Spruce-street aforesaid; subject to a grond-rent of 20l. per annum, and is a good stand for a store, &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Town (Coppersmith) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the house of ----- Davis, Inn-holder, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, on the Bristol road, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain frame messuage, a barn, and tract or piece of land, containing about 12 acres, situate in Oxford township, Philadelphia county; bounded by lands of John Connely, Sarah Vandergrift, and by the Bristol road, about 8 miles from the city: Taken in execuion, and to be sold as the property of David Derickson, by

JAMES ASH, Shrriff.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

January 30.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

ON a late examination of the stock of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, the following BOOKS appear to have been kept out considerably beyond the time allowed by the rules of the institution.---Those persons who have them are earnestly requested to return them immediately, to prevent the necessity of putting the notes in suit.

They may be sent to the Company's apartments, in Carpenters Hall, on the forenoons of *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturday*, between the hours of THREE and EIGHT o'clock; or to the house of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Librarian.*

QUARTO.

Fortis's Travels into Dalmatia.
Franklin on Electricity.
Hanway's Travels, vol. 1.
Bower's hist. of the Popes, v. 1.
Shaw's Bacon, vol. 3.
Blackwell's history of the court of Augustus, vol. 3.

OCTAVO.

Milton's Poems.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, v. 2.
Memoirs of Fothergill, &c.
Ancient Universal History, v. 4.
Cæsar's Commentaries.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
History of the Revolutions in Sweden.
Sherlock on Death.
Two volumes of Pamphlets.
Gill on Prophecy.
Sherlock on Providence, 4 vols.
Every man his own Lawyer.
System of Agriculture.
Art of Logic and Rhetoric.
Ray on the Wisdom of God.
Burn's Justice 3 vols.
Ruin & Recovery of Mankind.
Gibson's Farrier.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Moore's Travels.
Moore's Fables.
Cheyne's Philosophical principles.
Cockburn's South Sea Journey.
Sherlock's Discourses, 4 vols.
Apothegmatum.
Court Miscellany.
Hasselquist's Travels.
Complete Housewife.
Whytt on the Nerves.
Erasmus on Folly.
Town and Country Magazine.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Saxe's Reveries.
Stith's History of Virginia.
Thornton's Plautus, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, vols. 1 & 4.
Johnson's Shakespear, vol. 7.
Pope's Works, vol. 3.
London Magazine, vols. 33, 48 and 53.
Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 2, 13, 15, 19, 22, 30, 36 & 57.
Debates of the House of Commons, vols. 6, 15 & 16.
Universal Modern History, vols. 1 & 44.
Biographical Dictionary, vol. 2.
Monthly Review, vols. 38, 60 and 63.
Life of Marlborough, vol. 1.
Annual Register for 1758, 1765.
Rowning's Philosophy, vol. 1.
Hanmer's Shakespear, vol. 3.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Martin's Philosophy, vol. 3.
Entick's History of the War, vol. 2.
Universal Magazine, vols. 1, 3, 24 & 33.
Ker's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Gulliver's Travels, vol. 2.
Levius's Roman History, vol. 1.
The Gardener's Dictionary v. 1.
Historical Register, vol. 1.
American Magazine for 1758.
Robertson's History of Charles the Vth, vol. 3.
Kalm's Travels, vol. 1.
Langhorn's Plutarch, vols. 4, 5.
Marshall's Travels, vol. 3.

DUODECIMO.

Rowe's Letters on Friendship, 2 vols.
D'Argeu's Memoirs, vol 1.
A volume of Pamphlets, numbered 795.
Dryden's Juvenal.
King of Prussia Campaigns.
Bellisarius.
Robinson Cruso, 2 vols.
Pompey the Little.
Constantia Philips, 3 vols.
Boyle's Voyage.
Walter's Works.
Rowe's Works, 2 vols.
Ladies Library, 3 vols.
Colden's History of the five Indian Nations, 2 vols.
Miscellany Poems.
Bruyer's Works, 2 vols.
Echard's Gazetteer.
Harvey's Meditations, 2 vols.
Continuatian of the Turkish Spy.
Leonidas.
Cornaro on long life.
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Roscommon's Works.
Pitt's Vida.
Beattie's Poems.
Pennington's Letters, 4 vols.
Milton's Paradise regained.
Harris's Trigonometry.
Carew's Life.
The English Theatre, 8 vols.
Centlivre's Works, 3 vols.
Voltaire's Age of Lewis XVth, 2 vols.
Dryden's Works, 2 vols.
History of Greece.
Cotton's Works.
Goldsmith's Essays.
Wilkes's Letters.
Adventures of Telemachus.
D'Arville's Memoirs, vol. 2.
Female Spectator, vol. 1.
Turkish Spy, vol. 3.
Naval History, vol. 1.
History of Louisiana, vol. 1.
Narrative Companion.
Granger' Tybullus, 2 vols.
The Reverie, 2 vols.
Journey to the World under ground.
Ward's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Landsdowne's Works, 3 vols.
Gentleman's Library improved.
Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds.
Voltaire's History of Charles XIIth.
Hale's Contemplations.
Collin's Works.
The Idler, 2 vols.
Pearsal's Contemplations.
Creation, a Poem.
Croxall's Esop's Fables.
Peruvian Tales, 2 vols.
Pantheon.
Hutchinson's introduction.
Harris's Algebra.
Philip's Poems.
Harneck's Devout Exercises.
Voltaire's Works, vols. 11, 14 and 28.
Plato's Works, vol. 2.
Select Trials, vol 2.
Buccaneers of America, vol. 2.
The Rambler, vol. 2.
Pope's Homer, vol. 1.
Spectator, vol 9.
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. 4.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vols. 1 & 3.
Memoirs of Pompadour, vol. 1.
Voltaire's State of Europe, vols. 1 & 2.
Thomson's Works, vol. 3.
Prior's Poems, 2.
Citizen of the World, vol. 1.
Addison's Works, vol. 2.
Ladies Library, vol. 1.
Sevigne's Letters, vol. 3.
Beauties of Nature and Art, vols. 7, 9 & 14. tf

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises. t f.

CAME to the plantation of William West, in Chester township, a brown MARE COLT, rising three years old, with a small dim star in her forehead. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges to the subscriber, on the premises, may have her again. † WILLIAM WILSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Bucks county, Plumsted township, about the 15th of December, 1788, a black MARE and bay COLT, the mare is about 12 years old, had on a bell and chain locked, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. † JOHN HEVRENER.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing---ſubject to a ground rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

No. 104. *containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*

105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caleb Wiley, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſhton, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Walters, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branſon, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Richard Robinſon, and wife, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Parker, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three meſſuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Prince-ſtreet, in the ſaid borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-ſtreet, eaſtward by a 20 feet alley, ſouthward by a lot marked in the ſaid plan, No. 300, and weſtward by Prince-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Joſeph Collier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonweath of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Doway Tranſlation of the Bible.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS---with NOTES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS edition will follow verbatim the tranſlation executed at Doway.

II. It will be printed in one large quarto volume---on the ſame kind of type, as fine paper, and with the ſame number of pages, [984] as the Oxford edition of the Bible.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be ſix Spaniſh milled dollars; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing----the other on delivery of the book neatly bound.

IV. As ſoon as 400 copies are ſubſcribed for, it will be put to preſs, and compleated without delay.

V. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed, as patrons of the work.

*** Subſcriptions received by the Right Rev. Dr. John Carroll, and the Reverend Charles Sewall, in Baltimore; the Rev. John Aſhton, Whitemarſh, Prince George's county, Maryland; Rev. Thomas Diggs, Mellwood, in ſaid county; Rev. Robert Molyneux, Bohemia, Cæcil county; Rev. L. Neale, and Rev. -------- Doyle, Port-tobacco; Rev. Ignatius Matthews, Rev. Auguſtus Jenkins, and Rev. John Boarman, Newton, Charles county; Rev. Henry Pile, Newport, in ſaid county; Rev. James Walton, St. Inigo, St. Mary's county; Rev. Francis Beeſton, Rev. Lawrence Graeſsl, and Rev. Thomas Keating, Philadelphia; Rev. James Pellentz, York county, Pennſylvania; Rev. William O'Brien, New-York; the different bookſellers throughout the continent, who ſell the American Muſeum, and by

the public's humble ſervant,
MATHEW CAREY.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1789.

American Manufactured

Glauber Salts and *Sal Ammoniac*,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Iſaac Bartram, *Apothecary*,

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia

---

The Public at large are hereby informed, That, notwithſtanding *a Merchant's* 'Change is opened at the *City Tavern*, the

Old *Pennſylvania* Coffee-Houſe

IS not *yet* annihilated, but open for the reception and accommodation of *Farmers, Mechanics, Millers, Captains of Veſſels* and others, as well as *Merchants*: and where almoſt all the public prints, Magazines, &c. of America (and thoſe of Europe, as often as they come to hand) are regularly filed for their peruſal, information and entertainment----And that, as uſual, good and conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant.

Jan. 21, 1789. ALBERT WARNICK.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt day of June next, or ſooner, if required,

AN excellent ſtone Houſe, 42 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, containing a hall in front 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, one parlour 22 feet ſquare, an office 18 by 16, four chambers, good garrets, houſe-keeper's room, kitchen, waſh-houſe, and cellars under the whole. A garden containing an acre, about three acres round the houſe piece of meadow, large ſtone ſtable and out houſes, with a good well of water near the kitchen door, ſituated in the county of Northampton, upon the river Lehigh, within a quarter of a mile of Allen-town, and ſix miles from Bethlehem, known by the name of *Trout Hall*, a very eligible ſituation for any gentleman that has an inclination to remove into the country.

At the end of a year, a very fine farm, conſiſting of 300 acres, with a quantity of watered meadows on it, tenant's houſe, barn and ſtables, adjoining the above mentioned place, may be rented, if required. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, Cheſter county; there are on the ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe part logs and part ſtone, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, about 12 acres of good meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 36 acres of upland cleared, and good for ſpring or winter grain, with the conveniency of water in each field, the remainder well timbered. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 20, 1789. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

N. B. If not ſold it will be rented. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted Tavern and Plantation, known by the name of the *Sorrel Horſe*, ſituated in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Lancaſter. The houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. are commodious and in compleat repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the premiſes on Thurſday, the 5th day of February next.

¶ THOMAS PAUL.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1789.

N. B. To prevent trouble, none need apply but ſuch who can be well recommended, as being qualified for the buſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3063.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1789.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

ON a late examination of the ſtock of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, the following BOOKS appear to have been kept out conſiderably beyond the time allowed by the rules of the inſtitution.---Thoſe perſons who have them are earneſtly requeſted to return them immediately, to prevent the neceſſity of putting the notes in ſuit.

They may be ſent to the Company's apartments, in Carpenters Hall, on the forenoons of *Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, between the hours of THREE and EIGHT o'clock; or to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Librarian.*

QUARTO.

Fortis's Travels into Dalmatia.
Franklin on Electricity.
Hanway's Travels, vol. 1.
Bower's hiſt. of the Popes, v. 1.
Shaw's Bacon, vol. 3.
Blackwell's hiſtory of the court of Auguſtus, vol. 3.

OCTAVO.

Milton's Poems.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, v. 2.
Memoirs of Fothergill, &c.
Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory, v. 4.
Cæſar's Commentaries.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
Hiſtory of the Revolutions in Sweden.
Sherlock on Death.
Two volumes of Pamphlets.
Gill on Prophecy.
Sherlock on Providence, 4 vols.
Every man his own Lawyer.
Syſtem of Agriculture.
Art of Logic and Rhetoric.
Ray on the Wiſdom of God.
Burn's Juſtice 3 vols.
Ruin & Recovery of Mankind.
Gibſon's Farrier.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Moore's Travels.
Moore's Fables.
Cheyne's Philoſophical principles.
Cockburn's South Sea Journey.
Sherlock's Diſcourſes, 4 vols.
Apothegmatum.
Court Miſcellany.
Haſſelquiſt's Travels.
Complete Houſewife.
Whytt on the Nerves.
Eraſmus on Folly.
Town and Country Magazine.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Saxe's Reveries.
Stith's Hiſtory of Virginia.
Thornton's Plautus, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, vols. 1 & 4.
Johnſon's Shakeſpear, vol. 7.
Pope's Works, vol. 3.
London Magazine, vols. 33, 48 and 53.
Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 2, 13, 15, 19, 22, 30, 36 & 57.
Debates of the Houſe of Commons, vols. 6, 15 & 16.
Univerſal Modern Hiſtory, vols. 1 & 44.
Biographical Dictionary, vol. 2.
Monthly Review, vols. 38, 60 and 63.
Life of Marlborough, vol. 1.
Annual Regiſter for 1758, 1765.
Rowning's Philoſophy, vol. 1.
Hanmer's Shakeſpear, vol. 3.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Martin's Philoſophy, vol. 3.
Entick's Hiſtory of the War, vol. 2.
Univerſal Magazine, vols. 1, 3, 24 & 33.
Ker's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Gulliver's Travels, vol. 2.
Levius's Roman Hiſtory, vol. 1.
The Gardener's Dictionary v. 1.
Hiſtorical Regiſter, vol. 1.
American Magazine for 1758.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the Vth, vol. 3.
Kalm's Travels, vol. 1.
Langhorn's Plutarch, vols. 4, 5.
Marſhall's Travels, vol. 3.

DUODECIMO.

Rowe's Letters on Friendſhip, 2 vols.
D'Argeu's Memoirs, vol 1.
A volume of Pamphlets, numbered 795.
Dryden's Juvenal.
King of Pruſſia Campaigns.
Belliſarius.
Robinſon Cruſo, 2 vols.
Pompey the Little.
Conſtantia Philips, 3 vols.
Boyle's Voyage.
Walter's Works.
Rowe's Works, 2 vols.
Ladies Library, 3 vols.
Colden's Hiſtory of the five Indian Nations, 2 vols.
Miſcellany Poems.
Bruyer's Works, 2 vols.
Echard's Gazetteer.
Harvey's Meditations, 2 vols.
Continuatian of the Turkiſh Spy.
Leonidas.
Cornaro on long life.
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Roſcommon's Works.
Pitt's Vida.
Beattie's Poems.
Pennington's Letters, 4 vols.
Milton's Paradiſe regained.
Harris's Trigonometry.
Carew's Life.
The Engliſh Theatre, 8 vols.
Centlivre's Works, 3 vols.
Voltaire's Age of Lewis XVth, 2 vols.
Dryden's Works, 2 vols.
Hiſtory of Greece.
Cotton's Works.
Goldſmith's Eſſays.
Wilkes's Letters.
Adventures of Telemachus.
D'Arville's Memoirs, vol. 2.
Female Spectator, vol. 1.
Turkiſh Spy, vol. 3.
Naval Hiſtory, vol. 1.
Hiſtory of Louiſiana, vol. 1.
Narrative Companion.
Granger' Tybullus, 2 vols.
The Reverie, 2 vols.
Journey to the World under ground.
Ward's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Landſdowne's Works, 3 vols.
Gentleman's Library improved.
Fontenelle'sPlurality of Worlds.
Voltaire's Hiſtory of Charles XIIth.
Hale's Contemplations.
Collin's Works.
The Idler, 2 vols.
Pearſal's Contemplations.
Creation, a Poem.
Croxall's Eſop's Fables.
Peruvian Tales, 2 vols.
Pantheon.
Hutchinſon's introduction.
Harris's Algebra.
Philip's Poems.
Harneck's Devout Exerciſes.
Voltaire's Works, vols. 11, 14 and 28.
Plato's Works, vol. 2.
Select Trials, vol 2.
Buccaneers of America, vol. 2.
The Rambler, vol. 2.
Pope's Homer, vol. 1.
Spectator, vol 9.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, vol. 4.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vols. 1 & 3.
Memoirs of Pompadour, vol. 1.
Voltaire's State of Europe, vols. 1 & 2.
Thomſon's Works, vol. 3.
Prior's Poems, 2.
Citizen of the World, vol. 1.
Addiſon's Works, vol. 2.
Ladies Library, vol. 1.
Sevigne's Letters, vol. 3.
Beauties of Nature and Art, vols. 7, 9 & 14. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, ſituate in Brandywine hundred, county of New-Caſtle, and ſtate of Delaware; bouded on the ſouth by the road leading from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 40 feet; on the eaſt by a lot of George Paulſon, 330 feet; on the north by Nathan Milner's lot, 40 feet; and on the weſt by Vandeveer-ſtreet, 330 feet, containing 13200 ſquare feet; whereon is erected a ſtone houſe 37 by 34 feet, elegantly conſtructed and ſituated, overlooking all the mills and harbor, part of the town of Wilmington, the Chriſtiana and Delaware rivers. Being ſituated in a lively village for buſineſs, it will ſuit either for a ſtore, a public houſe of entertainment, or a private gentleman's reſidence. Enquire of James Gibbons, Eſq; Wilmington, Mr. Iſrael Whelen, Philadelphia, Mr. William Kerlin, Cheſter, Mr. Richard Cheyney, or of the ſubſcriber in Cheſter county.

January 20, 1789. † RICHARD THOMAS.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion can be given.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

(Mr. DUANE'S *ſpeech continued from our laſt.)*

MR. Speaker. However dilated, it appears to the ſenate that the ſubject of this conference, on the two principal amendments, may be reduced to a very narrow compaſs; nay to a ſingle enquiry, whether the clauſe of the conſtitution which directs the manner of appointing delegates to Congreſs is obligatory in the preſent caſe? If it is not, as the ſenate contend, then it muſt neceſſarily follow, that their right to an equal voice in the apointments under conſideration ought not to be diſputed. It is this queſtion which we mean candidly to diſcuſs.

In the courſe of the debates it has been frequently urged, that that the above mentioned clauſe of the ſtate conſtitution muſt direct the manner of appointing our fœderal ſenators, becauſe it was eſtabliſhed ſix months before the articles of confederation had any exiſtence; and therefore that it was intended for any future national government which might be inſtituted for the United States, and ought now to be applied to the general conſtitution.

The inconcluſiveneſs of this reaſoning will, we preſume, be obvious, from a recurrence to well known facts; which preceded the eſtabliſhment of our ſtate conſtitution. In September 1774, the firſt Congreſs of the United States was held at Philadelphia. In the ſpring of 1775, it was re-aſſembled.

The battle of Lexington in the ſummer of that year brought the affairs of theſe ſtates to a ſerious and alarming criſis. The Congreſs proceeded to exerciſe the higheſt acts of ſovereignty; they declared their independence; abſolved the inhabitants from the obligation of allegiance; proclaimed war againſt Great-Britain; directed the reſpective ſtates to inſtitute forms of government for their own accommodation; raiſed armies; emitted money; and appointed ambaſſadors. In this Congreſs our ſtate had all along been repreſented, and took an active part. When we ſat down to frame our own conſtitution, many of theſe acts of Congreſs were recited as its baſis and ground work, as appears by the firſt printed copies, one of which is now in my hand. To this Congreſs, members were to be appointed, and to the election of ſuch members the clauſe of the conſtitution had a manifeſt reference. The frame of government, when the unlimited powers of Congreſs ſhould come to be defined, no man could foreſee --no conjecture reach. The conſtitution in the point of which we are ſpeaking might or might not happen to be applicable to it; controuled by it, there is no doubt it muſt have been, unleſs the ſtate ſhould have choſen to withdraw herſelf from the union. Can it then be ſaid, that the clauſe reſpecting the joint ballots had not a full operation and effect, independent of the articles of confederation, or any written frame of government? Certainly it had. It is admitted that when the confederation was ratified, not having eſſentially altered the adminiſtration of the general government, but ſtill entruſting it altogether in the hands of one ſingle body of repreſentatives---the mode which the ſtate conſtitution had preſcribed for the appointment of delegates was continued, as it was natural to expect. But, Sir, in proceſs of time it was found by experience, that the confederation itſelf was weak and defective, unfit for the government of a great nation, incapable of affording protection from the want of power, and unſafe to be truſted with competent power, for want of thoſe checks and balances which are acknowledged to be eſſential to the liberty of the people. To theſe conſiderations the new conſtitution owes its exiſtence, and its adoption by ſo many ſtates. It will afford pertinent concluſions to examine a little into its frame. It does not, like the preſent confederation, inveſt all power in the hands of a ſingle body of men. In this reſpect, it bears a great analogy to the conſtitution of our own ſtate, is built upon the ſame excellent principles, and guarded by the ſame checks. The powers are diſtributed among two independent legiſlative branches, and an executive, beſides the judicary, conſtituted for national purpoſes. The executive has the right of reviſion and objection, reſerving to the two houſes that of adhering to a bill, if two thirds of each think fit. Such is the inconſiderateneſs of the human mind, and ſo prone to heat and intemperance, that our happineſs in a ſtate of ſociety greatly depends on the inſtitution and due exerciſe of ſuch checks. This is a leading feature in our ſtate conſtitution. Beſides the checks already noticed, is added the further precaution of authoriſing the executive to prorogue the legiſlature for ſixty days, to make room for reflection and compoſure, when he conceives it neceſſary.

If, Sir, we purſue the general conſtitution a ſtep further, we find that the aſſembly of the Congreſs is to be choſen, not by the joint ballot of both houſes or their legiſlative act, but by the ſuffrages of the people at large. The ſenators are to be choſen, not by the people, but by the legiſlature. The executive is to be choſen, neither by the people at large, nor the legiſlature, but by electors to be appointed by the people or legiſlature, for the expreſs purpoſe of making the choice. From the nature of theſe appointments, it may be fairly inferred, that according to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, the fœderal aſſembly are to be conſidered as the immediate repreſentatives of the people, and the ſenators as immediate repreſentatives of the ſtate legiſlature. No other reaſon can be aſſigned why the members of both houſes were not equally rendered eligible by the people, at leaſt with a diſtinction that the ſenators ſhould be choſen by the freeholders only.

We have not, we are confident, reaſoned from the conſtitution in terms too ſtrong. In the third ſection it is declared, that the ſenate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, *choſen by the legiſlature thereof*: and in the fourth ſection, that the time, place and *manner* of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the *legiſlature* thereof. It need not be proved in this place, that by our own ſtate conſtitution, the ſupreme legiſlative authority within this ſtate is veſted in a houſe of aſſembly and ſenate; that they can only expreſs their will by a law; or that they have a complete negative on each other in every legiſlative act. If we examine the ſource from whence the general conſtitution derives its exiſtence, and the authority to appoint fœderal ſenators, it is not certainly from the citizens of the conſtitution, reſpected as they are, but the people of eleven of the United States, of which we are but one, expreſſed by their delegates in the general convention. It is their authority alone, which enables us to debate on the bill and amendments before us. It is the adhering to the true meaning of what they have preſcribed, that can give efficacy to any act which may finally be adopted by us on this occaſion. But, it is reiterated, that our ſtate conſtitution has given a rule for the election of delegates under the confederation, which we are bound to obſerve in the choice of ſenators under the new conſtitution. How is this proved? Is the government the ſame? Is the office of a delegate and ſenator the ſame? Is the time for which they are appointed of equal duration? Is the ſame qualification for each required? No, Sir, in all theſe reſpects they are eſſentially different. Whence then proceeds either the obligation or fitneſs of this rule?

It has been ſaid, that the amendment propoſed is without right; but what clearer right can be eſtabliſhed, than an explicit declaration of the general conſtitution, that the ſenators for the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be choſen *by the legiſlature* of each ſtate? And what can be more ſatisfactorily maintained, than that every act of a legiſlature, conſiſting of two independent branches, the conſent of both muſt concur to give it validity. But, Sir, it has been further alledged, that the amendments propoſed by the ſenate are contrary to precedent. A ſingle inſtance is aſſigned, that our delegates to the late general convention were elected by ballot agreeably to the mode preſcribed by our own conſtitution. But will gentlemen argue from an event which happened prior to the general conſtitution, againſt the exerciſe of a new authority given to the legiſlature by the conſtitution itſelf? Surely it muſt be of no avail. In its proper place we ſhall examine the weight of precedent, which, we truſt, inſtead of diſcountenancing, will prove a ſtrong argument in favor of two principal amendments.

I has been urged by the honorable gentleman who opened the conference, that the appointment propoſed by the bill is moſt eligible, becauſe it brings the election *nearer to the people*. Another honorable gentleman has expreſſed himſelf on the ſame point in terms ſtill ſtronger----*the aſſembly*, ſays he, *are moſt numerous, and more likely in their choice to pleaſe the people at large*. The laſt honorable gentleman has gone further, aſſerting, *that there is more ſafety in the aſſembly than the ſenate, becauſe the former are more numerous*. This, then, appears to be a favorite topic on which the utmoſt ſtreſs is laid, and it calls for particular animadverſion. If, Sir, the majority of the ſenators who advocated the amendments were deducted from the majority who ſupported the bill in the honorable aſſembly, the difference would not exceed eight votes in the whole. After finding no greater ſuperiority on a queſtion ſo intereſting, one would have thought an argument of this nature would have been ſuppreſſed, inſtead of being ſo earneſtly reiterated. It is hard to conceive how the ſafety of the people can be concerned in a circumſtance ſo unimportant.

But if the majority had been much greater, what would it prove? The ſenate do not contend about a point of expediency, but for a conſtitutional right. Our conſtitution has provided that the ſenate ſhall conſiſt of twenty-four members, and the aſſembly of ſeventy, while it veſts equal authority and a complete negative in each. If the diſproportion of numbers was a ſolid objection, it would apply with equal force to every law and to every caſe, and ſtrike at the conſtitution itſelf. Let it be added, that the authority of the ſenate, in their legiſlative capacity, equally with that of the honorable aſſembly, extends over all the deareſt rights of the people---their property, their liberty, and their lives. Can it then be in contemplation that there is a diſtinction between the exerciſe of ſuch vaſt power in every general concern, and that of concurring or refuſing to concur in the appointment of an individual to an office, that the firſt may be truſted to the ſenate, but in the laſt it is neceſſary *to draw nearer to the people*, by yielding to the honorable aſſembly an uncontoulable exerciſe of their diſcretion, through the ſuperiority of their numbers. There are indeed legiſlative appointments to offices, in which the public welfare is deeply intereſted; among the higheſt of which, we rank thoſe now under our conſideration. But *here*, do the letter or ſpirit of our own conſtitution, or the reaſon or policy on which the checks and balances which it preſcribes are founded, juſtify the doctrine contended for? They do not. To the ſenate it appears not only that in this inſtance they have a right to a perfect legiſlative equality, but that it is as wiſe and ſalutary that the effects of heat and intemperance ſhould be guarded againſt in the appointment of great confidential officers by the legiſlature, as in the enacting of any law whatever. They diſcover no room for diſtinction.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

We are juſt informed, that the Indians have agreed to Sevier's propoſal for an exchange of priſoners. A truce has taken place, and it is expected a general pacification will follow.

IN COUNCIL, Jan. 26, 1789.

IT appears from the returns made to the executive, that the following perſons have been choſen electors on behalf of this ſtate, to vote for a Preſident in conformity to the conſtitution of government for the United States, to wit.

John Pride, eſq; for the diſtrict of Amelia.
John Harvie, eſq; for the diſtrict of Henrico.
Zachariah Johnſton, eſq; for the diſtrict of Botetourt.
John Roane, jun. eſq; for the diſtrict of K. & Queen.
David Stuart, eſq; for the diſtrict of Pr. William.
William Fitzhugh, eſq; for the diſtrict of Weſtmoreland.
Anthony Walke, eſq; for the diſtrict of Norfolk.
Patrick Henry, eſq; for the diſtrict of Campbell.
Edward Stevens, eſq; for the diſtrict of Albemarle.
Warner Lewis, eſq; for the diſtrict of York.
James Wood, eſq; for the diſtrict of Hampſhire.
No return for the diſtrict of Suſſex.

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, C. C.

DEAR SIR, LOUISA, Jan. 13, 1789.

BEING informed, that report has aſcribed to me many opinions relating to the public truſt, for which I am a candidate in this diſtrict, and being unable to rectify the miſtakes by perſonal explanations, I have thought it proper to give written communications of my real opinions, to ſeveral of my acquaintances in your and the other counties. It has been with reluctance in every inſtance, that I have taken ſuch a liberty; and in none have I felt more, than in troubling you with the grounds, on which my ſervices are offered. Whatever hopes I may indulge, that my opinions are not materially inconſonant to yours, and that my pretenſions, may not in other reſpects be diſapproved by you, I have no particular warrant for either, that renders an apology unneceſſary. The beſt, perhaps, I can make, is the one which departs leaſt from the truth; that as far as my opinions, and pretenſions, may not receive your approbation, I rely on your candor, for a proper interpretation of the motives, with which they are communicated; and that, as far as I may be favored in both reſpects, with your approbation, you will not only excuſe the liberty I take, but feel ſufficient inducements, as opportunities may fall in your way, to ſet the miſinformed part of your county right.

The report, which, I have reaſon to believe is moſt injurious, charges me, with being a ſtrenuous advocate for the perfection of the conſtitution as it ſtands, and an inflexible opponent to the change of a ſingle letter. The truth, on the contrary is,

that I have ever thought it might be improved in ſeveral points. altho' I never could ſee the dangers which alarmed many; and what is more, was an unſucceſsful advocate in the general convention, which framed the inſtrument, for ſeveral of the very amendments, ſince recommended by this, and other ſtates. But, if my own judgment did not entirely concur in the ſcheme of reviſing the work of that aſſembly, I ſhould hold myſelf bound by the ſtrongeſt motives, to wiſh for ſuch an alteration of it, as may baniſh the party heats, which have ſo long, and ſo injuriouſly prevailed.

Whilſt the conſtitution was unratified, thoſe who viewed the difficulty of uniting the various intereſts, and prejudices of the ſtates, and the various opinions, and ſpeculations of their political leaders, in any one plan whatever, were naturally led to withſtand all previous amendments, as a dangerous road to public confuſion. That this policy was warranted by the general ſtate of things in America, is, perhaps, the belief of a greater majority of the people of the United States at this time, than then concurred in it. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to this point, however, it is evident, that the change of ſituation produced by the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, leaves me in common with other friends of the conſtitution, free, and conſiſtent in eſpouſing ſuch a reviſal of it, as will either make it better in itſelf; or without making it worſe, will make it appear better to thoſe, who now diſlike it. It is accordingly, my ſincere opinion, and wiſh, that in order to effect theſe purpoſes, the Congreſs, which is to meet in March, ſhould undertake the ſalutary work. It is particularly, my opinion, that the cleareſt, and ſtrongeſt proviſion ought to be made, for all thoſe eſſential rights, which have been thought in danger, ſuch as the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the preſs, trials by jury, exemption from general warrants, &c. I think alſo, that the periodical increaſe of the houſe of repreſentatives, until it attains a certain number, ought to be expreſsly provided for, inſtead of being left to the diſcretion of the government. There is room likewiſe in the judiciary department for amendment. It ought to be ſo regulated, as to render vexatious, and ſuperfluous appeals, impoſſible. In a number of other particulars, alterations are eligible, either on their own account, or on account of thoſe, who wiſh for them.

I have ſaid, that I think the amendments ought to be undertaken by the Congreſs. I prefer that mode to a general convention, as moſt expeditious, moſt certain (ſince there are ſtates who will object to the mode of a convention, without being averſe to amendments in themſelves) as moſt ſafe, and as moſt œconomical. It will not have eſcaped you, however, that the queſtion concerning a general convention, does not depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs. If two-thirds of the ſtates make application, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one; if not, Congreſs have a right to take the ſtep.

With the greateſt eſteem and reſpect, I am,
Dear Sir, your obedient, and humble ſervant,
J. MADISON, jun.

THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, Eſq;
Goochland.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Madiſon, jun. to his friend in this county.

"The offer of my ſervices to the diſtrict, reſts on the following grounds:—That although I always conceived the conſtitution might be improved, yet I never could ſee in it, as it ſtands, the dangers which have alarmed many reſpectable citizens; that I held it my duty therefore, whilſt the conſtitution remained unratified, and it was neceſſary to unite the various opinions, intereſts and prejudices of the different ſtates, in ſome one plan, to oppoſe every previous amendment, as opening a door for endleſs and dangerous contentions among the ſtates, and giving an opportunity to the ſecret enemies of the union to promote its diſſolution:—That the change of circumſtances produced by the ſecure eſtabliſhment of the plan propoſed, leaves me free to eſpouſe ſuch amendments as will, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, guard eſſential rights, and will render certain vexatious abuſes of power impoſſible:—That it is my wiſh, particularly, to ſee ſpecific proviſion made on the ſubject of *the Rights of Conſcience, the Freedom of the Preſs, Trials by Jury, Exemption from General Warrants, &c.* to ſee, effectual proviſion made alſo for the periodical increaſe of the repreſentatives, until the number ſhall amount to the fulleſt ſecurity on that head, and for prohibiting appeals to the federal court in caſes that might be vexatious or ſuperfluous:—That there are a variety of other alterations which ought to be inſerted, as either eligible in themſelves, or as due to thoſe who think them ſo.

"With regard to the mode of obtaining amendments, I have not withheld my opinion that they ought to be recommended by the firſt Congreſs, rather than be purſued by way of a general convention: 1ſt, Becauſe the former is the moſt expeditious mode. If Congreſs undertake the buſineſs, the amendments may be prepared in March next, and immediately ſubmitted to the ſtates; whereas a convention muſt be delayed until two-thirds of the ſtates ſhall have aſſembled their legiſlatures, and theſe ſhall have applied for one; and after a convention itſelf ſhall have been formed, and agreed on amendments, the ſame formalities will remain, as if the amendments ſhould be propoſed by Congreſs in March next.—2dly, Becauſe it is the moſt certain mode. There are not a few ſtates who will in no caſe agree to a convention, and yet have no objection to amendments in themſelves—3dly, Becauſe it is the ſafeſt mode. No danger can be apprehended from the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject. What might reſult from a convention, meeting in the preſent foment of parties, and conſiſting, as would probably be in part the caſe, of inſidious characters from different quarters of the union, is more than can be foreſeen. It is a ſufficient objection againſt the experiment, if the ſame avowed end can be otherwiſe anſwered, that a great part of America is filled with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions from it. One thing, however, ought not to be diſregarded, to wit, that the queſtion relating to a convention will in no reſpect depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs, and conſequently the ſentiments of the candidates for that body, on that point, cannot affect their pretenſions. If two-thirds of the ſtates apply for a convention, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one. If not, Congreſs have no right to take ſuch a ſtep, but muſt proceed in the other mode pointed out by the conſtitution."

BOSTON, January 27.

Extract from the JOURNAL *of an American gentleman, who travelled in Holland, in May* 1784.

"In popularity and influence at this Court, (Hague) Mr. ADAMS undoubtedly bears the palm in the diplomatic body---he is univerſally eſteemed, for his profound penetration and extenſive political knowledge, the firſt character our weſtern world has yet produced---He talks but little---but what he ſays is always to the purpoſe---and in point of future events his words ſeem to be the words of an oracle. America ſtands indebted to him for three important acquiſitions---the defeat of Sir Joſeph Yorke, and ſecuring the patronage of Holland in a critical moment---the extenſion of our limits---and the ſecurity of our fiſheries. Having completely accompliſhed every object of his ambition relative to America, ſituated as he now is---it appears probable, that we may yet owe a reform in the ſtructure of our heavy-moulded government principally to his active genius."

On Monday evening laſt, the Brig Eagle, Capt. Mackay, bound from Cape de Verds to this port, and laden with wine and ſalt, unfortunately ſtruck on the Graves, and immediately ſunk------ The crew with difficulty ſaved themſelves in the boat.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

AMONG the regrets which all parties feel at the unfortunate differences between the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate, and which are likely ſo deeply to affect its immediate intereſts, it muſt afford no ſmall conſolation to the advocates for the new conſtitution to ſee the utility of a proviſion, which has been moſt complained of by its opponents, exemplified in the very outſet of the government:---I mean that which empowers the Congreſs to *make* and *alter* the regulations reſpecting the times, places and manner of electing ſenators and repreſentatives. We perceive that to ſecure to a ſtate its proper weight in the union, even againſt the effects of diſagreement between the different branches of its own legiſlature, it is neceſſary there ſhould be a COMMON UMPIRE.---Will not all reaſonable men feel pleaſure in the reflection that the interpoſition of Congreſs can, in the laſt reſort, ſave us from the diſagreeable and humiliating ſituation of being *governed* without being *repreſented?* How wiſe muſt every diſpaſſionate man, now he has experience for his guide, acknowledge that proviſion to be, which ſecures the people from the poſſibility of ſo great an evil! Thus do the very meaſures which are ſuppoſed to flow from ill-will to the ſyſtem tend to illuſtrate its merits.

Jan. 31, 1789. AN OBSERVER.

To the Independent Electors of the State of New-York.

AS a ſervant of the public I have been requeſted, by a number of my friends from the ſeveral counties, to offer myſelf a candidate for *Governor of the State of New-York*, at the enſuing election: I therefore hereby acquaint my fellow-citizens, that if they think proper to give me their ſuffrages, that I will ſerve them to the beſt of my abilities.

PIERRE VAN CORTLAND.

Albany, January 28, 1789.

Feb. 5. Tueſday the 27th ult. the Houſe of Aſſembly went into a committee on the bill for appointing electors to chuſe a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. The firſt enacting clauſe propoſes, that they ſhall be elected by the Senate and Aſſembly, in like manner as delegates to Congreſs have heretofore been choſen. Much debate enſued on the propriety of the mode of election, and whether the Senate would not deem it an inſult to have a bill ſent them for concurrence, in the ſame form with the one they had ſo recently refuſed to paſs. The fœderaliſts moved three ſeveral amendments, each of which, though differently modified, propoſed to give both houſes an equal voice in the election, but the prevailing party thought proper to negative them, and the bill was paſſed in its original form---the probable conſequence is, that the Senate will diſagree with the Aſſembly, and that the bill will again be loſt.

We are further informed, that the bill for electing Senators to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States is returned by the Senate with amendments, which are exactly the ſame as thoſe they made to the bill which was the ſubject of the late conference. Theſe amendments were to be taken up in the Houſe of Aſſembly on Thurſday laſt.

We are informed, that the hon. Robert Yates, Eſq; will be a candidate at the enſuing election for Governor of this ſtate.

The aſſembly, we are informed, have at length got through the Fee-Bill; by which the officers and miniſters of juſtice within this ſtate will have their fees reduced, in ſome inſtances, 50 per cent.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.) Jan. 23.

Yeſterday forenoon his excellency preſident Langdon, by a meſſage to the General Aſſembly, reſigned his office, as Preſident, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of this ſtate, in conſequence of his late appointment as Senator of the United States.

And, after politely taking his leave of the Legiſlature, his Excellency ſat off for this town.

The firſt ſeat of government being vacated by the reſignation of his Excellency Preſident Langdon, the Hon. John Pickering, Eſq; as ſenior Senator (agreeably to the conſtitution of this ſtate) fills the chair. Yeſterday he took his ſeat at the head of the honorable board.

Upon his Excellency's meſſage being read to the Houſe, a Committee (to be joined by the Senate) was appointed to take it into conſideration, and report thereon.

CARLISLE, February 4.

The following melancholy circumſtance happened in the ſnow ſtorm on Friday night laſt. A Mr. Samuel Boyd of Harriſburgh attempted to croſs the Suſquehanna with his horſe on the ice; he had not proceeded far before the horſe broke in, but immediate aſſiſtance being rendered by ſome of the people from the ferry, he was got out, and again returned to the ferry.---After ſtaying ſome time he determined to croſs on foot, and accordingly ſet out, accompanied by one of the ferrymen as a pilot, but the night being dark, and the path covered by the ſnow, they miſtook the road, and, inſtead of going towards an iſland in the middle of the river, by which they ſhould have paſſed, they turned down the river, rather inclining for the ſhore from whence they departed; a part of the river near the ſhore was not frozen over, into which both fell, as is ſuppoſed, their hats having been found next morning. We ſince learn that both their bodies have been found.

February 5, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers, having ſeen an advertiſement in Hall and Sellers's paper of the 28th of January, 1789, ſigned *John Wharton, Jeremiah Warder* and *Robert Ralſton*, aſſignees of Joſeph Dean, a bankrupt, notifying the ſale of a tract of 56 acres of land in the townſhip of Blockley, "between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires," think it their duty to give this notice, That Sarah Thomas (alias Delany) who had a juſt right to one equal undivided third part of the ſaid deſcribed tract, hath conveyed the ſame to the Overſeers of the Poor of ſaid townſhip, and their ſucceſſors in office; of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

§ JONATHAN SUPPLEE,
JACOB HOOFMAN,
Overſeers of the Poor of the townſhip of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia.

To be Let, for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about twelve and a half miles from Philadelphia, three and a half from Cheſter, and one mile and a half from the Delaware Great Road, containing 348 acres; there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, a proportionable quantity of the land is cleared and fenced, in ſuitable encloſures, conſiſting of meadow ground, paſture, ploughland, and an orchard ſufficient for the ſize of the farm, to ſuit a dairy, grazing, and raiſing of cattle, and grain of all kinds. The land is reckoned equal in fertility to any in the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes.

§ JOHN CROZER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1789.

ALL Manufacturers or Mechanicks, who may be of opinion that any interpoſition of "*The Managers of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts,*" can be of ſervice to their reſpective occupations, are requeſted to make application in writing for that purpoſe, to ANTHONY MORRIS, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, or Mr. THOMAS WILLING, jun. in Third ſtreet; and all perſons who can furniſh information which may contribute to improve or extend the Manufactures of this country, are particularly requeſted to communicate the ſame in writing to the ſaid Gentlemen, Secretaries to the Society, by whom it will be handed to the Board.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts:

Ordered, That the above be republiſhed.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Secretary.

York, January 26th, 1789.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE of 130 acres, ſituate on Perkiomen creek in the county of Montgomery, about two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Titweiler, Daniel Sahler, and others (formerly the property of Iſaac Sahler, but now, together with the ſecond tract, veſted in the ſubſcriber, by purchaſe, in fee) containing upwards of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow on that creek, and now in good order, about 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue of the tract is well timbered, and the ſoil equal, if not ſuperior, in quality, to any other land in that part of the county.

The other is a tract of about 23 acres of wood land, ſituate about one mile from the Trap, adjoining the lands of Caſper Rawn and others; and by a number of judges is accknowledged to be of a good quality.

Both theſe tracts muſt be valuable in point of ſituation, which is about 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and well cultivated country; they are well watered, and have many advantages which are not here enumerated.

The terms are intended to be reaſonable. For the purpoſe of ſelling or leaſing the premiſes, Mr. HARTLEY will attend at the houſe of *Henry Boyer*, inn-keeper, at the Trap, on Thurſday, the 26th of February next, and at Mrs. *Jenkins's*, next door to the Coneſtogoe waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 28th of the ſame month of February.

The ſaid BOYER will be ready to ſhew the premiſes to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Eſq; (who is fully empowered to ſell) at the Trap, WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, at Norris-town, or the ſubſcriber in York. A good and compleat title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, by

THOMAS HARTLEY.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of March,

THAT noted TAVERN where the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is good and ſufficiently large, with good kitchen and cellars, ſheds, barn, ſtables, and other out buildings, good and convenient, about ten acres of land, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about three acres of meadow. Alſo a farm of about 54 acres, adjoining, with a good proportion of meadow and woodland, which will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. § JACOB COMLY.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county,

A VALUABLE Lot, containing 20 acres of land, ſituate in Hickory-town, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the Reading road, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and three from Norriſtown. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and a number of ſheds, a ſpring-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and other out houſes, a pump of good water near the door: The greater part of ſaid lot is orchard and watered meadow, all under good fence and in good repair. Very convenient for a tavern, ſtore or tanyard, and has been occupied as a tavern many years. The payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of

Feb. 10, 1789. § SAMUEL COUGHLIN.

N. B. If not ſold before the firſt of March, it will be let.

To be Sold or Let,

THAT large and noted Inn, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, and on the High-ſtreet, leading to the bridge, formerly kept by James Mather, and late in the tenure of Edward Vernon. The houſe is about 50 feet front, built of ſtone and brick, with three large rooms on the firſt floor. The lot runs back to Cheſter creek. The ſtand is good, and the whole may be put into compleat order at a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the court of *Common Pleas*, held at Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, at November term, 1788, in a certain action of attachment, brought by *John Pugh* againſt a certain *Ephraim Jones*, late of Charles-town townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, *Do hereby give Notice* to the creditors of the ſaid defendant, to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, at ten o'clock, A. M. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid defendant are hereby required to give their attendance, at the time and place aforeſaid; in order that the debts and credits of the ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of the ſame, as the law directs.

SAMUEL HAVARD,
JOHN DAVIS,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } *Auditors.*

Cheſter county, 26th January, 1789. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 26th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, in the townſhip of Stow creek, an indented ſervant man, named *Thomas Wetherby*, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, down look, wide mouth, teeth much gone before, doth not appear to be a great wit, but is very ready to tell a lye; had on when he went away an old felt hat, brown coating outſide jacket, made ſailor faſhion, lined with home-ſpun tow cloth, wooden buttons, old under jacket, of thick cloth, old buck-ſkin breeches, mouſe coloured ſtockings, good pair of ſhoes, ſlit in the inſtep, a pair of ſmall rimmed copper buckles, but it is likely he will change his name and dreſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN WOOD.

February 2, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN purſuance of the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the fourth day of October laſt, Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Thomas Scott, Peter Muhlenberg, and Daniel Heiſter, have been duly elected to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and Edward Hand, George Gibſon, John Arndt, Collinſon Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilſon, James O'Hara, David Grier, Samuel Potts, and Alexander Graydon, have been duly choſen as electors, in behalf of this ſtate, to ballot for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

No ſpecific fund has been aſſigned by law, for payment of the allowances granted to diſabled penſioners.-----The Treaſurer has hitherto ſatisfied ſuch claims out of the unappropriated funds of the ſtate, but the immediate charges againſt thoſe funds have of late ſo greatly accumulated, that it is found improper to continue the additional payments to the penſioners; more eſpecially as a diminution of the ſaid funds will neceſſarily be produced by the operation of the new government. If, therefore, it is intended, that the allowances to the corps of invalids and to other penſioners of the ſtate ſhall be continued, it will be neceſſary to make proviſion by law for thoſe purpoſes.

The difficulties which frequently occur from the confuſed ſtate of our laws render, in our opinion, a reviſion and arrangement of the acts of General Aſſembly highly proper.---Alterations are often made by acts, whoſe titles bear no relation to the act which is altered. Some acts have become obſolete, from the change or ceſſation of their objects, and many have expired by their own limitations,----while the conſtant multiplication of ſupplements has greatly increaſed the ſize and perplexity of our code of laws. We are therefore of opinion, that the appointment of a perſon of competent legal talents to digeſt and arrange them into a regular and conciſe ſyſtem will be of public utility.

We are informed that many induſtrious inhabitants, who are conſcienciouſly oppoſed to the teſt law, and who conſider it as creating an invidious and improper diſtinction between citizen and citizen, have left the ſtate, and that many others of the ſame opinion are preparing to follow them. While our neighbours are giving every encouragement to ſettlers within their boundaries, the legiſlature of Pennſylvania will no doubt endeavour to remove cauſes of uneaſineſs on the part of her citizens, ſo far, at leaſt, as is conſiſtent with the ſecurity and reputation of the ſtate.

As the act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act for the facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thouſand ſeven-hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the ſtate, by the ſpeedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency, will expire on the tenth day of April next, we recommend the extenſion of that law in the preſent ſeſſion; and ſubmit to the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, the expediency of limitting the time for receiving in the Land-Office certificates which have not been given for original debts of the ſtate.

The improvement of the public roads being under the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, the late purchaſe of land on the ſouth ſide of Lake Erie will naturally call their attention to that quarter. A communication between Preſque-Iſle (which is included in that purchaſe) and the city of Philadelphia, will, in our opinion, prove of the greateſt utility to the public. That communication may be the beſt effected by joining the heads of the weſt branch of Suſquehanna with the ſources of the Allegeny river, between which, it is ſaid, there is a ſhort portage. The moſt convenient portage from the Suſquehanna to the Schuylkill has been thought by perſons of credit and information to be between the Swetara and Tulpehoccon.

We are informed that the river Delaware, at a very moderate expence, may be made navigable to the northern extremity of Pennſylvania, by which means an extenſive country, at this time containing many valuable ſettlements, and hitherto of little uſe to the ſtate, will be brought to communicate with the capital, and afford a conſiderable ſupply of thoſe articles which form the principal ſtaples of Pennſylvania.

Several petitions for the continuation of Frankſtown road to Philadelphia, by the way of Sunbury and Reading, are herewith tranſmitted. Many reſpectable citizens wiſh for a continuation of the ſame road by Huntingdon, and down Juniata; Council are of opinion, that the roads propoſed would be beneficial to the public.

The navigation of the Lehigh, and the roads leading from thence to Neſcopeck and Wyoming, on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, are alſo objects of conſiderable conſequence to the trade of the ſtate.

A letter from his Excellency Beverly Randolph, Eſq; incloſing a letter from the Speaker of the Senate and General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia, with a copy of the application agreed to by the General Aſſembly, to be made to the Congreſs of the United States. A letter from Henry Knox, Eſq; ſecretary at war, with the act of Congreſs of the 12th of Auguſt laſt, to which it refers. The petition of Ebenezer Frothingham, in behalf of himſelf and other officers. A repreſentation from the auctioneers of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, relative to a dimunition of a branch of the public revenue. The report of a committee of Council, appointed to viſit the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia. A letter from Thomas Scott, Eſq; lately elected a repreſentative of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, containing his reſignation. And the Comptroller-General's report of the annual expence of the corps of invalids, excluſive of their penſions, with an eſtimate of the expence of performing the ſervices required of that corps by watchmen, under the direction of the city wardens, are herewith tranſmitted. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1789.

On Wedneſday laſt the Electors for this ſtate met at Reading, to vote for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, when ten votes were given for his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; and eight for the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq;

In Pennſylvania and in Maſſachuſetts, ſays a correſpondent, Antifederaliſm proceeds chiefly from *ignorance*; but in Virginia it originates in *debt* and *vice*. Hence, in the former ſtates, it prevails only in frontier counties, which are remote from the means of information; but in the latter ſtate, it prevails unfortunately among men of education and abilities. The conduct of theſe men, in the controverſy reſpecting the government, gives too much reaſon to ſuſpect their patriotiſm in their early oppoſition to Great-Britain in the late war.

On Friday laſt a Petition from upwards of 2000 reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, was preſented to the General Aſſembly, praying a repeal of any law, or part of a law, which prohibits the exhibition of Dramatic Entertainments. The preſentation of this Petition was attended by a committee of citizens, conſiſting of General Stewart, Dr. Baſs, Dr. Redman, Major Moore, John Barclay, William Temple Franklin, Jacob Barge, and John Weſt, Eſquires. We are ſorry to add, that a Petition, reſpectful in its terms, and ſupported by ſo numerous a liſt of citizens, ſhould be ſtopped in its progreſs to a committee by a majority of two members: particularly as the oppoſition to this meaſure in the houſe ariſes entirely from perſons too remote to be affected by its adoption. It muſt, indeed, be painful to every well wiſher of this country, to obſerve a diſpoſition in one part of the community, ſo oppoſite to the wiſhes of another---a diſpoſition which is equally inexcuſable, whether it proceeds from caprice, or party.

We are requeſted to inform the Public, that the Honorable Jeremiah Eldridge, Eſq; declines being elected a Repreſentative for the ſtate of New-Jerſey in Congreſs.

On the 4th of November arrived at Savanna-la-Mar the ſhip Mavinhe, Richard Keeſe, maſter, from New-York, which he left the 5th of October, and met with a gale of wind off the coaſt, which obilged him to throw part of his lumber overboard, hen-coops, &c.

Captain Kean, of the brig Revolution, arrived here from Batavia, left at that place the brig Eleonora, Metcalf, of New-York, all well.

Captain Sims, of the brig Edward, arrived at New-York, from Briſtol, on the 30th of November, in lat. 49, 34: long. 6, 39, weſt, off Cape Clear, ſaw a ſhip that had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit, all her topmaſts and rudder. She had yellow ſides and quarter gallery, copper bottom, and was pierced for guns; ſhe was then ſtanding for Ireland. The above ſhip is ſuppoſed to be the November Britiſh Packet, from New-York.

At a ſpecial commencement held in the Univerſity, on Tueſday laſt, GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, M. B. was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Phyſic.

LONDON, December 5---9.

HOUSE of LORDS, *December* 4.

The Chancellor came to the Houſe at four o'clock, and riſing in his place on the wool-ſack, informed their Lordſhips, that, in conformity to their directions, a ſummons had been ſent to every Peer diſtinctly. Apologies were then admitted, for ſuch as through illneſs or other unavoidable cauſes were abſent.

The Lord Preſident (Lord Camden) then briefly ſtated, that on the laſt meeting of the Houſe he had moved an adjournment, under the flattering hope, that before the preſent period his Majeſty might be ſufficiently recovered to come down himſelf, and open the ſeſſion in a regular manner. That his Majeſty having, however, remained for near ſeven weeks in the ſame lamentable condition, the Privy Council had judged it expedient to meet and examine the phyſicians attending, as to the nature of his Majeſty's complaint, a copy of which examination he begged leave to ſubmit to their Lordſhips. He then moved, that the ſame be read by the Clerk, which was agreed to.

When the examination before the privy council had been read, Lord Camden moved that it be taken into conſideration on Monday; to which day the houſe adjourned.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

This day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment from the twentieth of laſt month.

Public anxiety had been wound up to ſuch a pitch, that the avenues to the houſe were crouded at a very early hour.

It was with extreme difficulty that the conſtables could keep open a free paſſage for the members, who, as well on account of the call of the houſe, that ſtood as the only order of the day, as of the important buſineſs, which it was imagined would have been taken into conſideration immediately after it, attended in greater numbers than perhaps ever were ſeen at one time in St. Stephen's Chapel, there being 470 members preſent.

According to the rules of the Houſe, no ſtranger can be admitted into the gallery on a day when the members are to be called over, until the order for the call has been fulfilled or adjourned. This circumſtance prevented our admiſſion, and deprived us of the means of gratifying the eager curioſity of our readers by a full and accurate account of what paſſed in the houſe on this great occaſion. We were therefore under the neceſſity of applying to ſome members for information, who were ſo obliging as to furniſh us with the following particulars:

About four o'clock the Speaker having taken the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented to the Houſe a report of the examination of the King's phyſicians taken yeſterday upon oath, by his Privy Council, relative to the ſtate of his Majeſty's health.

This report was, by order, immediately read at the table by the Clerk, and was in ſubſtance as follows:

Dr. Warren's opinion, as deduced from the queſtions put to him by the Privy Council, was, that his Majeſty was at preſent incapable of attending to public buſineſs; that there was great probability that his Majeſty would in time be able to reſume his ſhare in the government of the country; but that he could not ſay when ſuch an event was to be expected. His opinion was founded on perſonal experience, and conſultation with other phyſicians.

Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, and Dr. Reynolds, were ſeverally of the ſame opinion.

Dr. Addington was ſtill more ſanguine in his hopes of his Majeſty's recovery, as he had ſeldom or never known caſes attended by ſuch ſymptoms, as he had diſcovered in his Majeſty, fail of a happy termination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the ſaid report be taken into conſideration on Monday next. At the ſame time he gave notice, that on that day he would move that a committee ſhould be appointed, to ſearch for precedents in any degree applicable to the preſent melancholy ſtate of public affairs, and report them to the Houſe.

The awful magnitude, he ſaid, of the preſent criſis called for the moſt ſerious deliberation, and the Houſe could not, in his opinion, proceed with too much ſolemnity, or be too cautious in its determination, in a buſineſs of ſuch a moment as was that which muſt ſhortly be brought before them.

The queſtion was then put on the motion, and it was agreed *nem. con.* that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved, that the order of the day for calling over the Houſe on this day ſhould be diſcharged, and a new order made for calling it over on Thurſday next. This motion paſſed without any oppoſition.

He then moved that the Houſe would, at its riſing, adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Viner took this opportunity to make a ſhort remark upon the report that had been delivered in by Mr. Pitt. He ſincerely lamented the melancholy occaſion that had made it neceſſary; and he believed every man in the country was truly concerned at the cauſe of it. Having premiſed this obſervation, he ſaid that a report taken by the Privy Council was undoubtedly entitled to great weight; but he doubted whether it ſuited the dignity of Parliament, that ſuch a report ſhould be made the ground-work of a parliamentary proceeding. He queſtioned whether that houſe could, or ought to take the report of the Council as the guide of its conduct; he was rather inclined to think that it ought to order the attendance of his Majeſty's phyſicians, and hear them examined at the bar, before any final meaſure ſhould be propoſed or adopted. This, however, he ſaid, he threw out only as his private opinion; the Houſe would judge for itſelf.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that nothing could be farther from his intention, than to preclude any meaſure which the Houſe might in its wiſdom think it neceſſary to adopt, for the purpoſe of procuring the moſt ample information: He was of opinion, however, that when gentlemen would conſider the delicacy of the ſubject, and the dignity of the great perſonage to whoſe ſtate of health the report referred, they would think with him that the mode purſued by the Privy Council was preciſely *that*, which ought to have been adopted, and which Parliament might, without ſuffering the leaſt infringement of its dignity, purſue. Gentlemen would alſo obſerve, that the examination of the phyſicians, by the Privy Council, had been taken upon oath, which could not be the caſe if they were to be examined at the bar of the Houſe, as the Houſe of Commons had not power to adminiſter an oath to a witneſs.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his entire acquieſcence in the approbation of the ſteps that had been taken in the melancholy buſineſs; he, however, had his doubts, as well as the Honorable Member who ſpoke laſt but one, whether gentlemen ought in duty to reſt ſatisfied without the perſonal examination of thoſe phyſicians, on whoſe teſtimony they were to found conſequences of the utmoſt importance. They would, no doubt, all feel it neceſſary to act with every poſſible delicacy in the courſe of their proceedings; but at the ſame time, if delicacy and their duty ſhould happen to claſh, the one ought not to be ſacrificed to the other.

The queſtion was at laſt put, and carried *nem. con.*

After the motion had been thus diſpoſed of, the Speaker expreſſed his doubts, whether, during the inefficacy of one branch of the legiſlature, he was competent to iſſue writs for filling up the vacancies that ſhould happen in the repreſentation of the people in that Houſe.

It was the preſent vacancy in the Borough of Colcheſter, occaſioned by the death of Sir Edmund Affleck, that firſt ſuggeſted to him the grounds of thoſe doubts.

Mr. Pitt was decided in opinion, that though no act could take place which required the joint concurrence of the different branches of the legiſlature, yet each of them in its ſeparate capacity was fully competent to the exerciſe of thoſe powers which concerned its own orders and juriſdiction.

A motion was at laſt made, that this Houſe do *now* adjourn; it paſſed without oppoſition, and put an end to the converſation.

SERVANTS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there are now in the Houſe of Employment, a number of Men and Women, whom the Overſeers of the Poor are authorized to bind out for their expences for a term not exceeding three years. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch Servants, may apply to JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward of ſaid Houſe, who will ſhew them, and make known the terms.

February 3, 1789.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 16th of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. George Eghart, in Whitemarſh townſhip, one fifth of one meſſuage or tenement, and 150 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Dublin townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Reiffe and others. Taken in execution as the property of Adam Ulrik, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 17th of February next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Merſhon, in Jenkintown, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 200 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Robert Robeſon, Joſeph Boutcher and others, (this plantation is looked upon as the beſt in the county of Montgomery.) Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 18th of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of William Rex, in Gwynedth townſhip, a certain tract of 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Gwynedth townſhip as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Philip Hurſt and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Rex, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 20th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Llewellin Joe Taylor, in Lower Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 25 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Reazer and others. Taken in execution as the property of Llewellin Joe Taylor, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt of February inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Amos Sturgis and others. Taken in execution as the property of Griffith Powell, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 23d of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Wentz, junior, in Whitpain townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Greenawalt and others, ſituate in Whitpaine townſhip. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 24th of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Gerhart, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 170 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Bergy, Henry Foorman and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 25th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, in Summany town, two certain meſſuages, plantation or tract of land, containing 139 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Marlborough townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell and others. Taken in execution as the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ------- Figele, in Douglaſs townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

For Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

Jan. 30. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-street aforesaid, 17 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet or thereabouts; bounded on the east by ground of , on the west by ground of Joseph Few, on the south by ground of Leham, and on the north by Spruce-street aforesaid; subject to a grond-rent of 20l. per annum, and is a good stand for a store, &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Town (Coppersmith) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the house of ----- Davis, Inn-holder, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, on the Bristol road, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain frame messuage, a barn, and tract or piece of land, containing about 12 acres, situate in Oxford township, Philadelphia county; bounded by lands of John Connely, Sarah Vandergrift, and by the Bristol road, about 8 miles from the city: Taken in execuion, and to be sold as the property of David Derickson, by JAMES ASH, Shrriff.

Chester county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the estate of Caleb Wiley, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Ashton, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Joshua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of Thomas Walters, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, January 22, 1789.

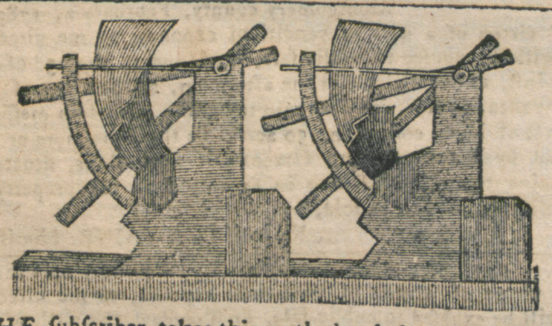
BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branson, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the estate late of Richard Robinson, and wife, deceased, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the estate of James Parker, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennsylvania, and also a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Chester county, both to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 21st day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the estate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.



THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that his FULLING-MILL and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order, and a sufficient number of workmen provided for carrying on the fulling business in a compleat manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at Samuel Kenard's, Esquire, and John Branson's, weaver, in Haddonfield; at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's-town, and at John Negus's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by the subscriber, who proposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose. §

ALL persons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are desired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Assignees.

Spruce-street, near Third-street, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of JOSEPH FOX, Esquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to apply for payment on or before the first of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to said Estate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the *Coffee-House*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at six o'clock in the evening, will begin the sale of the following property, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be sold.

No. 1. A Two-story brick dwelling-house, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finished, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it stands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-street, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; situate between Race and Vine-streets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful prospect of the river for a considerable distance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are some fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and enclosed with a good post and rail fence.

2. A lot on the east side of Schuylkill Water-street, and opposite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-street, and extending 264 feet, with the same front on Front-street; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are sundry fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, stable and chaise house.

3. A two story stone dwelling-house on Germantown Main-street, a little above the six mile stone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-shop under the house. Adjoining is a one-story building, that has been occupied as a store; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaise-house and stable; in the cellar there is a spring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-street aforesaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a small orchard, and a piece of good meadow---subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths bushels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about six acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premises there is a two story frame dwelling house, 40 by 20 feet, lately finished, with two rooms on a floor; situate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the seats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires. This place commands a beautiful prospect of the river, and has a valuable stone quarry convenient to the landing---subject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths bushels of wheat per annum, and also to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premises there is a new two story stone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; situate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norristown, and very convenient to several lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford township, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a stream running through it. On the premises there are a log dwelling house and barn; distant about 25 miles from this city, and subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths bushels of wheat per annum.

7. A two story stone dwelling house, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Easton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, enclosed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are said to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling house, spring house and barn; situate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving lease for 10 years past.

9. Twenty-six tracts of patented land in late Westmoreland now Allegany county; situate about seven miles from the town of Pittsburg, one from the river Ohio, and opposite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's island, viz.

No. 104. *containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*

105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; situate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was surveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in pursuance of sundry land office treasury warrants, issued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was surveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greatest part of this land is said to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three story brick house and lot on the east side of Second-street, and the third above Spruce-street; containing 20 feet front on Second-street aforesaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the same front on Dock-street; on which front there is a new two story brick dwelling house, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houses are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; subject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ bushels of wheat.

13. A two story frame dwelling house and square of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-street, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street; the whole laid out in a garden, with some excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-streets, and 187 feet from Chesnut towards Market-street; on which there are two brick-kilns, sheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north west corner of Fourth and Lombard-streets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-street, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-street, and opposite the Hospital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-street, and 100 feet on Eighth-street, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-street, between Delaware Eighth-street and Blackberry alley, and opposite to the Hospital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the same front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-six lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locust to Walnut-street, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-street, the most of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-six lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-street to Broad-street, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-streets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-streets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Issuing out of a lot of ground on the west side of Fourth-street, between Pine and Lombard-streets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workshop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north east corner of Locust and Ninth-streets, 29 feet on Locust-street, and 46 feet on Ninth-street, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-street, forty-six feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Assignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

The American Razor-strop.

This Strop is made by the subscriber, living in Darby, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, about eight miles from Philadelphia.

SAID Strops are superior to those imported, each having four sides, and each side of a different quality, and therefore must have greater variety of temper than the imported, which in general have but two. By whetting agreeably to directions given with each, one will keep a razor in good order for many years without grinding, and answers well for pen-knives.

I have had for trial, the whetting of several razors which were too thick to be shaved with comfortably, even after being whetted on an imported strop or good hone, and have with one of these strops only made them cut well in a few minutes: The truth of all which can be testified by several reputable persons who have proved them for themselves; but it is presumed, that no such testimonies can be so acceptable to the *ingenious* as a good strop for his RAZOR. ZACHARIAH JESS.

N. B. Good allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.

The Partnership of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the west side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets,

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

January 16, 1789.

Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, Jan. 5, 1789.

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE GAOL in the night of the second instant, a certain man, committed for horse-stealing, by the name of *William Johnson*, but it is supposed his real name is James Sutton, and that he has lately escaped from the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia, as his hair is cut remarkably short. He appears to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, short black hair, has been used to the water, and is fond of talking about vessels; had on an old felt hat painted white on the top of the crown, a blue sailor's jacket, the sleeves of which are covered with white canvas, old black sattin vest, a check linen shirt, white linen trowsers, and grey woolen stockings.

Also a Spanish Negroe man, named *John* or *Juan Francisco*, committed about five months ago as a run-away from on board a Spanish vessel then lying in Delaware bay, a short thick but well built fellow, very black and pock-marked, can speak but very little English; had on a round sailor's hat, covered with black oil-cloth, an old grey coatee with yellow carved metal buttons, old white shirt, white woolen trowsers with a blue stripe round each leg near the bottom, blue home-made woolen stockings and old shoes; but it is probable they will change dress with each other.

It is supposed they are gone towards New-York, in order to get on board some vessel; and as two horses were stolen in the neighbourhod the same night, it is also supposed they were taken by these fellows. The above reward will be paid to whoever takes them up and secures them in gaol, so as the subscriber may get them again, or THREE POUNDS for either.

† JOSEPH BUCK, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3064.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1789.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1789.

ALL Manufacturers or Mechanicks, who may be of opinion that any interpoſition of "*The Managers of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts,*" can be of ſervice to their reſpective occupations, are requeſted to make application in writing for that purpoſe, to ANTHONY MORRIS, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, or Mr. THOMAS WILLING, jun. in Third-ſtreet; and all perſons who can furniſh information which may contribute to improve or extend the Manufactures of this country, are particularly requeſted to communicate the ſame in writing to the ſaid Gentlemen, Secretaries to the Society, by whom it will be handed to the Board.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts:

Ordered, That the above be republiſhed.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Secretary.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county,

A VALUABLE Lot, containing 20 acres of land, ſituate in Hickory-town, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the Reading road, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and three from Norriſtown. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and a number of ſheds, a ſpring-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and other out houſes, a pump of good water near the door: The greater part of ſaid lot is orchard and watered meadow, all under good fence and in good repair. Very convenient for a tavern, ſtore or tanyard, and has been occupied as a tavern many years. The payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of

Feb. 10, 1789. § SAMUEL COUGHLIN.

N. B. If not ſold before the firſt of March, it will be let.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of March,

THAT noted TAVERN where the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is good and ſufficiently large, with good kitchen and cellars, ſheds, barn, ſtables, and other out buildings, good and convenient, about ten acres of land, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about three acres of meadow. Alſo a farm of about 54 acres, adjoining, with a good proportion of meadow and woodland, which will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. § JACOB COMLY.

York, January 26th, 1789.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE of 130 acres, ſituate on Perkiomen creek in the county of Montgomery, about two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Titweiler, Daniel Sahler, and others (formerly the property of Iſaac Sahler, but now, together with the ſecond tract, veſted in the ſubſcriber, by purchaſe, in fee) containing upwards of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow on that creek, and now in good order, about 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue of the tract is well timbered, and the ſoil equal, if not ſuperior, in quality, to any other land in that part of the county.

The other is a tract of about 23 acres of wood land, ſituate about one mile from the Trap, adjoining the lands of Caſper Rawn and others; and by a number of judges is accknowledged to be of a good quality.

Both theſe tracts muſt be valuable in point of ſituation, which is about 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and well cultivated country; they are well watered, and have many advantages which are not here enumerated.

The terms are intended to be reaſonable. For the purpoſe of ſelling or leaſing the premiſes, Mr. HARTLEY will attend at the houſe of *Henry Boyer*, inn-keeper, at the Trap, on Thurſday, the 26th of February next, and at Mrs. *Jenkins's*, next door to the Coneſtogoe waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 28th of the ſame month of February.

The ſaid BOYER will be ready to ſhew the premiſes to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Eſq; (who is fully empowered to ſell) at the Trap, WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, at Norris-town, or the ſubſcriber in York. A good and compleat title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, by

THOMAS HARTLEY.

To be Sold or Let,

THAT large and noted Inn, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, and on the High-ſtreet, leading to the bridge, formerly kept by James Mather, and late in the tenure of Edward Vernon. The houſe is about 50 feet front, built of ſtone and brick, with three large rooms on the firſt floor. The lot runs back to Cheſter creek. The ſtand is good, and the whole may be put into compleat order at a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS.

To be Let, for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about twelve and a half miles from Philadelphia, three and a half from Cheſter, and one mile and a half from the Delaware Great Road, containing 348 acres; there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, a proportionable quantity of the land is cleared and fenced, in ſuitable encloſures, conſiſting of meadow ground, paſture, ploughland, and an orchard ſufficient for the ſize of the farm, to ſuit a dairy, grazing, and raiſing of cattle, and grain of all kinds. The land is reckoned equal in fertility to any in the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes. § JOHN CROZER.

SERVANTS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there are now in the Houſe of Employment, a number of Men and Women, whom the Overſeers of the Poor are authorized to bind out for their expences for a term not exceeding three years. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch Servants, may apply to JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward of ſaid Houſe, who will ſhew them, and make known the terms.

Feb. 3, 1789.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the court of *Common Pleas*, held at Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, at November term, 1788, in a certain action of attachment, brought by *John Pugh* againſt a certain *Ephraim Jones*, late of Charles-town townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, *Do hereby give Notice* to the creditors of the ſaid defendant, to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, at ten o'clock, A. M. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid defendant are hereby required to give their attendance, at the time and place aforeſaid; in order that the debts and credits of the ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of the ſame, as the law directs.

SAMUEL HAVARD,
JOHN DAVIS,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } *Auditors.*

Cheſter county, 26th January, 1789. ‡

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 18th of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of William Rex, in Gwynedth townſhip, a certain tract of 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Gwynedth townſhip as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Philip Hurſt and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Rex, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 20th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Llewellin Joe Taylor, in Lower Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 25 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Reazer and others. Taken in execution as the property of Llewellin Joe Taylor, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt of February inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Amos Sturgis and others. Taken in execution as the property of Griffith Powell, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 23d of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Wentz, junior, in Whitpain townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Greenawalt and others, ſituate in Whitpaine townſhip. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 24th of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Gerhart, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 170 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Bergy, Henry Foorman and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 25th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, in Summany town, two certain meſſuages, plantation or tract of land, containing 139 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Marlborough townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell and others. Taken in execution as the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ------- Figele, in Douglaſs townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 26th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, in the townſhip of Stow creek, an indented ſervant man, named *Thomas Wetherby*, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, down look, wide mouth, teeth much gone before, doth not appear to be a great wit, but is very ready to tell a lye; had on when he went away an old felt hat, brown coating outſide jacket, made ſailor faſhion, lined with home-ſpun tow cloth, wooden buttons, old under jacket, of thick cloth, old buck-ſkin breeches, mouſe coloured ſtockings, good pair of ſhoes, ſlit in the inſtep, a pair of ſmall rimmed copper buckles, but it is likely he will change his name and dreſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN WOOD.

February 2, 1789.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

Jan. 30. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

PREMIUMS *propoſed by the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY *for promoting* AGRICULTURE, *for the year* 1789.

I.

FOR the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, on not leſs than 4 acres, agreeably to the Engliſh mode of farming—a piece of plate of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion: and, for the experiment made of a courſe of crops next in merit,—a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of Dec. 1790.

II.

The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle—and of the beſt method of conducting the ſame, ſo as to procure the greateſt quantities of compoſt or mixed dung and manure, from within the farm, induces the ſociety to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers—a gold medal:—and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December, 1789.

III.

For the beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties; from experience; their ſometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if prefered; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

IV.

For the beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures; but, by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers; founded in experience; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

V.

For the beſt experiment, ſoil and other circumſtances conſidered, in trench-ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep, and accounts of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not leſs than one acre; a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VI.

For the beſt information, the reſult of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by inſects; eſpecially the Heſſian-fly, the wheat-fly, or fly-weevil, the pea-bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly; a gold medal: a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VII.

For the beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad-caſt way; by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equidiſtant; the quantities of ſeed, and produce, proportioned to the ground, being noticed; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

VIII.

For an account of a vegetable food that may be eaſily procured and preſerved, and that beſt increaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded on experiment; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

IX.

For the greateſt quantity of ground, well fenced, in locuſt trees or poles of the ſort uſed for poſts and trunnels, growing in 1789, from ſeed ſown after February 3d, 1788, not leſs than one acre, nor fewer than 1500 per acre, a gold medal: for the ſecond, a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1789.

X.

The ſociety believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general uſe of oxen, inſtead of horſes, in huſbandry and other ſervices; and being deſirous of facilitating their introduction into all theſe ſtates; perſuaded alſo, that the comparative value of oxen and cows muſt very much depend on the qualities of their ſires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the ſubject, an improved breed may be obtained: they propoſe a gold medal for the beſt eſſay, the reſult of experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpoſe of rendering them moſt profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and moſt docile and uſeful for the draught: and, for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 1ſt of January, 1790.

N. B. Among other things, the eſſay ſhould notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities; as their ſizes, ſtrength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI.

It is a generally received opinion, that horſes in a team travel much faſter than oxen: yet ſome Eurpoean writers on huſbandry mention many inſtances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horſes, but alſo travel as faſt with a loaded carriage; particularly when, inſtead of yokes and bows, they were geared in horſe-harneſs, with ſuch variations as were neceſſary to adapt it to their different ſhape. To aſcertain the powers of oxen in theſe particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the ſociety deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the beſt ſet of experiments, undertaken with that veiw; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. In relating theſe experiments, it will be proper to deſcribe the age and ſize of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occaſions, manner, and expence of ſhoeing them; in travelling the kinds of carriages uſed, and weight of their loads, and ſeaſons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: and, in ploughing the ſize and faſhion of the plough, the quality of the ſoil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: and, in every operation, the time expended, and number and ſorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumſtances which may more fully elucidate the ſubject. Theſe experiments

will enable the eſſayiſt to determine what will be the beſt form and conſtruction of yokes and bows, and what of ox-harneſs, to enable oxen, with the beſt carriage of their bodies and heads, the moſt eaſe, and quickeſt ſtep, to draw the heavieſt loads, a deſcription of each of which ſort of gears, explained on mechanical principles, muſt be ſubjoined to the account of experiments: to be produced by the firſt day of January, 1790.

XII.

For the beſt method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty ſtate, and ſuch uniformity, or evenneſs of ſurface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are ſo deep and numerous as to render ſuch recovery impracticable, for the beſt method of improving them, by planting trees or otherwiſe, ſo as to yield the improver a reaſonable profit of his expences therein, founded on experiment; a gold medal: and for the next beſt a ſilver medal: to be produced by the firſt of January, 1790.

XIII.

For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than five hundred pounds weight, of cheeſe, made on one farm in any of theſe ſtates, equal in dryneſs, richneſs and flavour, to the Cheſhire cheeſe uſually imported from England, and which ſhall be produced to the ſociety by the firſt day of January, 1790, a gold medal; and for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of like quality, a ſilver medal. Beſides which, the ſociety engage to pay for the cheeſe ſo produced, at the rate of ten per cent. more than the then current wholeſale price at Philadelphia, of Cheſhire cheeſe, of the ſame quality.

XIV.

For the beſt method, deduced from experience, of raiſing the American white-thorn from the ſeed for hedges, and the greateſt number of plants raiſed in a ſpace not leſs than half an acre, a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the firſt of December, 1790.

XV.

The ſociety, believing that the culture of hemp on ſome of the low rich lands in the neighbourhood of this city may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greateſt quantity of hemp raiſed within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be leſs than four acres; for the ſecond greateſt quantity, a ſilver medal. The claim to be made by the firſt of December, 1789.

*** The claim of every candidate for a premium is to be accompanied with, and ſupported by, certificates of reſpectable perſons, of competent knowledge of the ſubject. And it is required that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs.

Reſpecting experiments on the products of land, circumſtances of the previous and ſubſequent ſtate of the ground, particular culture given, general ſtate of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularize the circumſtances attending them. It is recommended that reaſoning be not mixed with the facts: after ſtating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the ſociety reſerve to themſelves the power of giving, in every caſe, either one or the other of the prizes (or premiums) as the performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding both, if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be aſſured, that the ſociety will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,

SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS, *Secretary*.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1789.

*** *The Printers of public news-papers will oblige the ſociety, and aſſiſt in promoting the deſign of their inſtitution, by publiſhing the above liſt of premiums.*

N E W - Y O R K, *February* 9.

On Tueſday the two houſes of the legiſlature held a conference on the bill for appointing electors--- The aſſembly inſiſting on the bill as it ſtood, providing for their election by joint ballot, and the ſenate on an amendment which would give them an equality.

General Schuyler, Mr. Duane, and General Morris, were the conferrees on the part of the ſenate; and Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingſton, and Mr. Adgate, on the part of the aſſembly. As the diſpute reſted on the ſame principles on which the late conference was held, and was on the ſame ſubject, much of the argument then uſed was unavoidably recapitulated. After the managers had gone through the buſineſs, the ſenate withdrew from the aſſembly room (in which the conferrence was held)---- and the aſſembly reſolved that they would not accede to the amendment; and the ſenate reſolved that they would not recede. The bill was in conſequence thereof loſt.

The next day (Wedneſday) Mr. B. Livingſton moved for a reſolution in the aſſembly, to chooſe the electors by concurrent reſolution. Mr. Adgate, as an amendment, again propoſed the joint ballot, which was agreed to by the uſual majority. The reſolution, as amended, was then ſent to the ſenate, where it was immediately rejected, and a new propoſition ſent to the aſſembly--- "That the ſenate ſhould chooſe four perſons as electors, and the aſſembly four other perſons, as electors---which eight perſons ſhould be the electors." The aſſembly rejected this propoſition.

Mr. Watts then moved for a reſolution, that a committee, conſiſting of five members from each houſe, be appointed to agree upon eight proper perſons as electors, and which eight perſons, if approved of by the two houſes, were to be electors. This propoſition was alſo negatived; and thus the buſineſs reſpecting electors has ended.

The ſame day the aſſembly took up the ſubject of amendments to the new conſtitution, and went into a committee of the whole on the draft of an application to Congreſs to call a new convention; on this buſineſs much debate enſued, and after a conſiderable time ſpent thereon, was left unfiniſhed.

We are further informed, that on Tueſday, the 3d inſtant, the aſſembly non-concurred the amendments of the ſenate to the bill for chooſing ſenators.

It is expected that a conference will again be held on this ſubject; how it will terminate is yet problematical; but we hope that the good of the ſtate may not be loſt ſight of amidſt the contentions of parties.

The hon. CHARLES PINCKNEY, Eſq; is elected governor of the ſtate of South-Carolina.

We are informed from good authority, that Ezra L'Hommedieu, Eſq; will be held up as the fœderal candidate for repreſentative in Congreſs, for the diſtrict of Long and Staten Iſlands.

The Commiſſioners of Pilotage, for the bar and harbour of Charleſton, (S. C.) give public notice, that the light-houſe oppoſite the ſhip channel of the bar of ſaid harbour is now lighted, and will be regularly ſo continued. Veſſels bound into the port of Charleſton may with ſafety venture into ſeven fathoms water, having the light to bear from weſt to north.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

WILLIAM MILLER, Clerk.

Feb. 12. On Monday laſt, the two houſes of the legiſlature held another conference on the ſubject of appointing ſenators, when, after much debate, the aſſembly adhered to their bill, and the ſenate to their amendments---in conſequence of which, this laſt attempt to obtain a repreſentation of this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States has failed.

We are informed that a part of the houſe of aſſembly have it in contemplation to write a circular letter to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſubject of amendments to the fœderal conſtitution. This, it is ſaid, the ſenate will not agree to.

The following is the copy of an application to Congreſs agreed upon by the legiſlature of this ſtate:---

Reſolved, (if the hon. the ſenate concur herein) That an application be made to the Congreſs of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the legiſlature of this ſtate, in the words following, to wit.

The people of the ſtate of New-York having ratified the conſtitution agreed on the 17th Sept. 1787, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, as explained by the ſaid ratification, in the fulleſt confidence of obtaining a reviſion of the ſeveral articles of the ſaid conſtitution by a general convention. In compliance, therefore, with the unanimous ſenſe of the convention of this ſtate, who all united in opinion that ſuch a reviſion was neceſſary to recommend the ſaid conſtitution to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of their conſtituents, and a majority of whom conceived the conſtitution ſo exceptionable, that nothing but ſuch confidence, and an invincible reluctance to ſeparate from our ſiſter ſtates, could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to aſſent to it without ſtipulating for previous amendments, and from a conviction that the apprehenſions or diſcontents which thoſe articles occaſion cannot be removed or allayed, unleſs an act to reviſe the ſaid conſtitution be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new Congreſs:---We, the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, DO, in behalf of our conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to the Congreſs, that a convention of deputies be immediately called, with full power to take the ſaid conſtitution into their conſideration, and to report ſuch amendments thereto as they ſhall find beſt ſuited to promote our common intereſts, and ſecure to ourſelves and our lateſt poſterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

The Britiſh papers are crouded with conſtitutional politics, introduced by the indiſpoſition of the King. The ſubject of the appointment of a Regent has cauſed warm altercations in both houſes of parliament; and a variety of ſpeculative and rancorous publications have appeared in the ſeveral papers of the city of London, which are divided into two diſtinct parties, the one miniſterial, the other parliamentary. The "Proſpect before us," publiſhed in the Morning Herald and the General Advertiſer, during the ſeſſion of parliament, endeavours to exhibit the deep wrought plan and character of Mr. Pitt in the blackeſt colours. This writer is in ſupport of the conſtitutional or whig party. A divided regency, or a diviſion of the royal authority, is here ridiculed and expoſed as unconſtitutional, and conſequently dangerous, &c. In ſhort, the ſpirit of Whig and Tory ſeem again to have revived.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *February* 18.

The Legiſlature of South-Carolina was ſummoned to convene on the 5th of January.

On the 7th a number of members ſufficient to form a quorum attended; appointed a Chairman; informed the members of the Senate, then convened (which had not made a Houſe) that they were ready to ballot for ſeven Electors, who were to elect a Preſident and Vice-Preſident for the United States, when ten of the Senate appeared, and their joint ballots were given in, by which the following gentlemen were elected:

General Gadſden, Colonel Laurens, General Pinckney, Mr. Juſtice Heyward, Mr. Juſtice Grimke, E. Rutledge and A. Simkins, Eſquires.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators and Repreſentatives for the ſtate of South-Carolina:---Senators, Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, Eſquires.---Repreſentatives, General Sumter, Judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Eſqrs.

A letter from Virginia ſays, that 10 of the 12 Electors of that ſtate had met, and choſen, unanimouſly, General Waſhington, Preſident.---For Vice-Preſident the Hon. John Adams had five votes, Governor Clinton three votes, the Hon. Mr. Hancock one vote, and the Hon. Mr. Jay one vote.

The December packet is arrived at New-York from Falmouth. Her advices are no later than thoſe received by the Hope, Capt. Service, arrived at the ſame port from London.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated February 4, *to a gentleman in New-York.*

"The Electors of this ſtate met to-day, and immediately choſe a Chairman, when they proceeded to elect, by ballot, a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, without a ſingle debate on the ſubject. On counting the ballots they appeared *unanimous* in favour of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, for Preſident---and Mr. ADAMS, Vice-Preſident."

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th Nov. 1788, from the Hon. Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Jay.

"The apprehenſion of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign ſupplies, and, to ſhew their preference of receiving from us, they have paſſed the encloſed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the Council of State of the King, to encourage, by bounties, the importation of Wheat and Flour, coming from the United States of America.

November 23, 1788.

Extract from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

The King, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to thoſe who ſhall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the King in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

There ſhall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next, to the 30th of June following, ſhall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty ſous for every quintal of wheat, and forty ſous for every quintal of flour. The ſaid bounties ſhall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the ſaid grain and flour ſhall arrive, on the declarations furniſhed by the Captains of the veſſels, who ſhall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifeſt, and the certificates of the magiſtrates of the place where the lading ſhall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All veſſels, without diſtinction, who during the ſpace of time above mentioned ſhall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the ſaid United States of America, ſhall be exempted from the freight duty, on account of the ſaid importations. His Majeſty charges the intendants and commiſſaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the preſent arret, which ſhall be printed, &c.

Done at the Council of State of the King, his Majeſty being preſent, held at Verſailles, the 23d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

As the great queſtion *concerning the* Charters *of the College, &c. of Philadelphia is now before the Honorable Houſe upon a* Report *of a Committee for reſtoring the ſame, pleaſe to give the following* Memorial *a place in your paper, viz.*

To the Honorable Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; and the other Honorable members of the committee of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, to whom is referred the report of a committee of the former Houſe of Aſſembly, on the memorials and petitions of William Smith, D. D. and of the Truſtees of the college, academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, reſpecting the violated rights and charters of that ancient ſeminary.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the numerous petitions and memorials, which during the courſe of *nine tedious years* have been preſented unto, and will be found among the *files and records* of the General Aſſemblies of this ſtate, reſpecting the violated rights of the ancient corporation "of the college, academy and charitable ſchool" aforeſaid; and more eſpecially, after the long memorial, printed and delivered to all the members of Aſſembly at their ſpring ſeſſion 1783; I truſt that it is wholly unneceſſary for me, at this time, to recapitulate the *grievances* which I have ſo long endured, under the operation of that *tyrannical act* of November 27th, 1779; which, without any *legal proceſs, trial by jury, proof or even ſhadow of miſuſer or forfeiture*, and in open defiance of the moſt ſacred *principles of juſtice* (as well as of that particular clauſe of the conſtitution of this ſtate, whereby the rights of that ancient ſeminary and body politic are expreſly guaranteed, protected, and to be encouraged) *hath*, nevertheleſs, deſtroyed its charters, diſſeized its members of their rights and freeholds, and transferred the ſame to a new body created by that act, and who never contributed their aid towards the foundation or funds of the inſtitution. The dangerous example of ſuch an act, to all *incorporated* and even *perſonal* property in the ſtate, needs not again be brought into your view.----For as I have fully ſtated it in my memorial aforeſaid, "If particular ſocieties of men cannot make proviſion for the education of their own children, and ſuch others as may be freely committed to their care; if the donations and bequeſts of pious and charitable perſons, who approve their deſign, are not to be held ſacred; if they may be arbitrarily deprived or *robbed*, not only of ſuch donations, but likewiſe of their own private contributions and eſtates; and if the education of their own children, and all the proviſions which they have made for that great and laudable purpoſe, can be forced out of their hands and be given to the ſtate, or any party or faction in the ſtate, for perpetuating their own power,----then all other *religious* or *civil liberty* will be found but an empty name! For the education of our own children, under ſuch regulations and proviſions as the law and conſtitution of our country (unfettered by ſtate government or eſtabliſhments) direct and freely allow, is certainly the moſt eſſential part of liberty; and which no freeman ought to be deprived of, without ſome forfeiture or ſurrender, to be judged and determined upon according to the laws of the land.

And as thoſe injuries to the corporation in general need not be farther inſiſted upon, ſo neither ſhall I detain you by a long enumeration of my own injuries and ſufferings, in having been for nine years and upwards deprived of the freehold and emoluments of my office, as well of the annual appointment for ſervices, granted me out of the funds which I had in a conſiderable meaſure collected and *created*; the being ſeparated from a great part of my family and almoſt my whole property in Pennſylvania, and forced, at an advanced ſtage of life, after more than thirty years faithful ſervices to this ſtate, to ſeek for ſupport and employment in another.

I have endeavored however (as I hope ſome gentlemen of the committee can teſtify) to bear thoſe evils with all poſſible fortitude, and thro' a ſeries of years, at a great expence both of my time and ſubſtance, to ſeek for redreſs in a conſtitutional way; encouraged ſpeedily to expect the ſame, by beholding in our preſent aſſembly a number of liberal and enlightened men, who for ſeveral years paſt have been gradually breaking thro' all the *clogs, fetters* and *teſts*, which ſome of their predeceſſors had injuriouſly deviſed, for perpetuating power in a particular party; ſo that among all the public acts of this kind, that which deſtroyed the college charters remains now almoſt the only *monument of reproach* to the *laws and juſtice* of a GREAT and WISE COMMONWEALTH; and I truſt I need not add that the time is now come when, in the judgment of all impartial men, and friends to *equal liberty*, ſolicitous for the *faith of charters*, and the *ſanctity* of *religious, literary* and *charitable property*, "any longer DELAY of *juſtice* will be deemed a DENIAL of it"---The apprehenſions of this will be more ſtrongly grounded, when it is conſidered, that while the preſent and former Aſſemblies, for ſome years paſt, have been liberally and wiſely (according to the conſtitution) founding new colleges and ſeminaries, protecting, encouraging and enlarging old ones for the benefit of every denomination of men, that *ancient ſeminary*, "the college, academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia (the chief MOTHER OF LEARING in this and ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, at whoſe breaſts ſo many *heroes, patriots, legiſlators*, have been nurſed, ſome of whom even now adorn your chief ſeats, both legiſlative and executive in this ſtate) ſhould continue not only *unprotected* and *unencouraged*, but is left bleeding of her wounds, her funds waſted, and her very vitals exhauſting, or exhauſted, for purpoſes little conſonant to the original deſign of her inſtitution! You will therefore give me leave (nay I hope you think I have ſome right) now to pray:

That the concerns of the ſaid ſeminary be brought to a concluſion, during the *preſent ſeſſion*, and by no means to be left a *third time* to the laſt ſeſſion of the year; and that you may find it reaſonable to recommend this, with your report, to the honorable houſe, I ſhall lay before you an ABSTRACT *of all the proceedings* of that Houſe, which took away the charter, by which you will find, that, although there were ſundry *proceedings* and a *hearing by counſel*, before the Aſſembly of Sept. 1779, yet that Houſe did not proceed further than the *firſt reading of a bill*, and recommended the buſineſs to the next Aſſembly, who accordingly, on the 10th day of November, 1779, *originated* the BILL, which on the the 27th day of the ſame month *they paſſed into a law*; the whole being done in ſeventeen days of that ſeſſion, and the bill publiſhed for conſideration, only from the ſeventeenth day of the month to the twenty-ſeventh, viz. *only ten days* in THE SAME SESSION; and ſurely, if thoſe forms and that ſpace of time will juſtify the *taking away a charter*, the ſame forms and length of time will be ſufficient for its RESTORATION.

An abſtract from the minutes of the Aſſembly in taking away the college charters:

In the March ſeſſion 1779, a committee had been appointed to enquire into the riſe and progreſs and funds of the college and academy of Philadelphia, who made ſome report thereon, which was ordered to lie on the table, and that Houſe adjourned to Auguſt 30th following.

September 9th, 1779, Preſident Reed, in a meſſage, complains* that the inſtitution had not ſought the aid of government for an eſtabliſhment conſiſtent with the revolution, and conformable to the the great changes of policy and government, and therefore preſſes it on them, "as an object of their particular attention and care, to ſecure and preſerve the ſaid inſtitution in ſubor-

* *The Truſtees, in filling up ſome vacant ſeats a ſhort time before this meſſage, had much affronted Mr. Reed, by rejecting him upon a ballot for new Truſtees, and preferring ſome gentlemen of what was then called the republican ſociety, whoſe names ſtand the four laſt.*

dination, obedience, and (in yielding) support to the supreme and governing powers of the state."

September 11th, 1779, Messrs. Gardener, Hartley, Hollingshead, Chambers and Smilie were appointed a committee, to proceed in and complete the enquiry concerning the college and academy, with the same powers as the former committee.

September 24th, Three of the committee, viz. Gardener, Hollingshead and Smilie, bring in a report, declaring it to be their opinion that there would be sufficient grounds to model the charter and government of the college, so as to answer the original purposes of the said institution; but when called upon to give the reasons and documents on which this opinion was grounded, they produced none, and two of the committee, Hartley and Chambers, declared no such document had come before the committee, and that from all the enquiries made into the state and management of the college they found it well conducted, and thereupon offered to give their dissent in writing from the other three members of the committee, which the House refused to receive.

Sept. 25th, George Clymer, Esq; in behalf of the Trustees of the college and academy, applied for and received a copy of the report of the committee, to be laid before the said Trustees.

Eodem Die. The report of the committee was read a second time, and after some debate postponed.

Eodem Die. A petition from William Smith, D. D. Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, praying that all who are interested in the charter rights of that Seminary may have an opportunity of being heard respecting the matters alledged in the said report, before any further proceedings thereon, was read, and being considered, it was

Ordered, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and the persons interested in the said charter rights be heard by themselves, or not more than two counsellors, on Wednesday next.

From Wednesday September 29th, to Friday October 1st, counsel were heard, viz. Messrs. Lewis and Wilson, on behalf of the college, and Messrs. Ingersol and Serjeant, employed on behalf of the state, as it was pretended.

Next day, October 2d, 1779, moved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, &c. (with the same title it now bears) but before the question it was moved and seconded, That the opinion of the Judges (who had been desired by the House to attend the hearing) should be taken, previous to the appointment of such committee---carried in the negative---yeas 18, nays 31. Whereupon Messrs. Gardener, Smilie, Hollingshead, Wynkoop, and Harris, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill, and a protest or dissent against the same was entered by the minority.

October 7th, The committee bring in a bill, which has the first reading.

October 10th, being Sunday, this House, after sitting to the last moment, rose, recommending the said bill, among other unfinished business, to the succeeding Assembly.

A new Assembly being chosen,

November 3, 1779, On motion made and seconded, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Smilie, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill respecting the college, with the same title as before.

November 10th, The committee bring in a bill accordingly, and on November 12th, the same committee were ordered to procure and lay before the House such papers and evidences, now in possession of the present trustees of the said college and other persons, as may be necessary for further information on said business.

Eodem Die. P. M. The same committee report, that in pursuance of the resolution of this morning, they had applied for the papers and records therein mentioned, and that the Rev. William Smith, D. D. attended at the door, to produce such of them as were in his possession, which he accordingly did, and withdrew. The bill was then read the second time, and in part debated by paragraphs, and the further consideration thereof postponed.

November 16th, The bill being finished, was ordered to be printed for public consideration.

November 22d, 1779, Dr. William Smith, as secretary to the trustees of the college, &c. attended, with a memorial from the said board of trustees, requesting to be heard by themselves or counsel before any further progress in the bill: And November 23d, P. M. said William Smith (as provost) was admitted, and read a memorial (containing the like prayer.)

November 25th, 1779, A. M. The memorial of William Smith, D. D. Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, complaining that he will be injured and treated with injustice as Provost of that Seminary, if the bill, as published for consideration, should be passed into a law, and praying to be left on his former footing in the said college, or have a hearing thereon, was read the second time, and by order dismissed.

The bill was then in part read the third time, and postponed till the afternoon of the same day, when it was finished, and ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law ---39 yeas, and only 5 nays at this time.

November 27th, It was accordingly passed.

Thus is it seen that the whole was transacted, as above set forth, in seventeen days of a single session, and the Trustees and Provost wholly denied a hearing, and their petitions for that purpose dismissed. As to the previous proceedings in September before, they all amounted to nothing with the New House, and can in no wise be brought in competition with the indulgences which have been already granted by former Assemblies to the Trustees of the university, who had a hearing by counsel in September 1784, when a bill was brought in for restoring the college estates, and lost by the breaking up of the House on occasion of the repeal or alteration of the test laws. The university was also offered a hearing by the grand committee on the college business last spring, and declined the same, having only sent their Secretary to wait on the committee, and their whole aim at that time appeared only a procrastination of the business, as all future applications from them on this head will probably be found.

I am, gentlemen, with all possible respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Yesterday the report of the committee in favor of a repeal of the test laws was adopted by the House of Assembly, and Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. M'Lene appointed to bring in a bill, to repeal all the laws which require any oath or affirmation of allegiance from the citizens of this state---and of abjuration of any foreign power---and to insert a clause therein, requiring a test of allegiance from all foreigners coming to settle within this commonwealth, agreeably to the 42d section of the constitution.

The constitution of Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, can be altered only in two ways. 1st. By a Council of Censors, and 2d. By a vote of the people. From the manner in which the Censors are chosen, there is no probability that the constitution will ever be altered by them. On the contrary, there is reason to believe one of their first acts (should they ever be permitted to assemble again) will be to *condemn* the adoption of the federal government, and all the federal laws that have been enacted under it. From the late increase of new counties, there can be no doubt but the anti-federalists will compose a majority of the Censors. Under these considerations, will it not be proper, or rather will it not be the duty of the Assembly to recommend a Convention to be chosen next October, to alter the constitution of the state. Many things in it require alteration, to make it suit the federal government. Besides, its expences are enormous and oppressive. These might be reduced *one half*. The present constitution of Pennsylvania never received the sanction of the approbation of the people. It was forced upon the state by a few needy men, while the best men in the state were in the field, opposing the enemies of their country.

There can now be no doubt but his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON will be President, and the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, Vice-President of the United States.

At a meeting of a committee of the Medical Society of the state of New-Jersey, at Princeton, on the 6th day of February, 1789, pursuant to the appointment of the Hon. David Brearly and Isaac Smith, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, *Azel Peirson*, jun. after examination agreeably to law, was licenced to practice Physic and Surgery throughout the state.

The committee of the city members, on the petitions for a repeal of the law which prohibits theatrical representations, reported, on Thursday last,

That they entirely concur in sentiment with their fellow citizens, the petitioners, and in consequence offer the following resolution:

That a special committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, repealing any act or part of an act which prohibits theatrical representations.

On Monday, a petition subscribed by 3310 inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, praying that the law of this state for the suppression of vice and immorality may in no wise be repealed or weakened, and in opposition to the intended playbill, was presented to the General Assembly by the following gentlemen, appointed as a committee for that purpose:

Right Rev. Dr. White, Dr. George Duffield, Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Henry Helmuth, Dr. John Meder, Dr. Joseph Pilmore, Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. John Redman, sen. Thomas Penrose, Hugh M'Cullough, Joseph Cauffman, Samuel Davis, Christopher Marshall, Joseph M'Guffin, Joseph Swift, Nicholas Waln, James Pemberton, Thomas Armatt, Joseph Turner.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 13.

"The mail for England, by the Dashwood Packet, Captain Gray, will be closed at nine o'clock on Saturday the 21st instant. I cannot yet determine the time for the Queen Charlotte's sailing, until the arrival of the January Packet; but you may rely on receiving timely notice at Philadelphia."

Last Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, a man dressed in a sailor's habit, came to a house in Water-street, and asked if Mr. Gibson lived there; Mr. James Waddle, who lodged in the house, went to the door, and answered in the affirmative: The person then asked if Mr. Waddle lodged there; to which he replied he did, and he was the man. This apparent sailor said he wanted to talk with him about his friends in Ireland, as he understood he had lately left that country, and begged the favour of his company, to go to a house near that, where they might drink together and have conversation. Mr. Waddle, willing to give him all the information he could about his friends, and not suspecting any harm, went with him; after some conversation, this person told him he belonged to a ship which lay near that, and begged him to go with him, that he might show him where the vessel lay, that he might call on him next day---while they were going to see the vessel, two fellows met them, and Mr. Waddle was knocked down, and when he began to recover his senses, he found the ruffians had robbed him of four guineas, four dollars, his silver shoebuckles and watch. The whole appears to be a pre-concerted scheme of those villains; the first of them took that method to bring Mr. Waddle into the way of the other two.

The MAIL STAGE

WILL start from Mr. James Thompson's Indian Queen, Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and Mr. John Stack's Indian Queen, Market-street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The fare of each passenger 35*s*, and 150 weight of baggage the same price. KERLINS, & Co.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1789.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 19th day of March next, in the town of Easton, Northampton county,

SEVERAL Plantations and Tracts of Land, lying in Mount-Bethel township, about five miles above Easton; part of the lands join the river Delaware, whereon Moore, Crawford, Moody and others now live. The terms of sale will be made known at Easton on the Tuesday preceding the sale, when and where a draft of the premises will be exhibited.

February 16, 1789. 4w W. BELL.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 6th of Fourth Month next,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS,

No. 1. THE Plantation called Callender's, at Richmond, or Point-no-Point, at the 4 mile stone, on the road from Philadelphia, containing about 42 acres of meadow, a great part of which was last year plowed and sowed with Timothy seed, and about 37 acres of upland, 8 acres of which is orchard and garden. On the upland there is a crop well put in, of winter grain, now in good order, which the tenant may purchase at a reasonable price. The buildings on this farm are a two story brick dwelling-house and frame kitchen, also a frame two story house, and a large hay-house or barn.

No. 2. A Plantation near the above, on said road, containing upwards of 60 acres, of which 33 acres are meadow, and 27 acres upland, including an orchard and excellent piece of garden ground. The buildings are, a dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, and a barn or hay-house.

No. 3. The Plantation now in the tenure of Jacob and Philip Kohlman, containing about 80 acres, of which 24 acres are meadow, the remainder upland, including orchard and garden. The dwelling-house is frame, one story high, three rooms on the ground floor, and a large and commodious barn, all in good repair. This farm is nearly adjoining the road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, and near the four mile stone. To be let with the above, and next the four mile stone, is a small house and garden, with some fruit trees, now in the tenure of Leonard Kroneman.

No. 4. A two story stone house and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford, in the tenure of Johannes Henry Fisher; also two fields adjoining, containing 37 acres and one fourth, on which are many apple and other fruit trees, to be let with the foregoing house and lot.

No. 5. A brick house, four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and the use of a good milk house, with a rich lot of four acres for garden adjoining, and about 2¾ acres of a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of plow land; also 13 acres of meadow, with the use of a large barn, adjoining the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford.

Any person inclining to rent either of the above farms, will be informed of the terms, by applying to

HENRY DRINKER,
JOHN DRINKER,
Philad. 2d Mo. 10, 1789. JOHN FIELD.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 73 acres, of which three are meadow, and more may be made, 12 acres of woodland, and the remainder good plough land. There are on the said premises a good log house and barn, with a never failing well at the door. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM JOHNSON, in Goshen township, Chester county. ‖

Just Published, and to be Sold by

William Spotswood,

Front-street----*(Price bound 8s4)*----The

Life of the Baron Frederick Trenck:

CONTAINING,

His Adventures; his cruel Sufferings during ten Years Imprisonment at the Fortress of Magdeburg, by Command of the late King of Prussia: also, Anecdotes, Historical, Political and Personal.

Translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft.

THE man of feeling, and the friend of freedom, will read the Life of Baron *Trenck* with sensations perhaps too strong; it will remain an eternal monument of the detestable, the diabolical effects of despotism.

The historian will acquire from him essential information concerning the characters of persons, courts, and kingdoms, highly illustrative of the annals of the present century.

The philosopher will meditate on the manners of the people of Germany; will wonder, while reading, to recollect that there, as in states more improved, such numbers should remain so, almost miraculously, ignorant, superstitious, and credulous, while knowledge and science appear to be so far advanced; will sigh, to be so repeatedly told of military courts, and judges condemned to sweep the streets, after effecting the ruin of thousands; will incessantly reflect with amazement, at the strange jargon and confusion that still are so universal over the globe, as he reads the words king, liberty, vassal, military sentence, property, just claim, and an infinity of other heterogeneous and incompatible phrases; continually will he exclaim---How many ages yet, oh world, must thou exist, ere thy sons shall indeed learn wisdom!

The book is, what it should be, the perfect resemblance of its author; an original, bold, and interesting picture. Like him, it has its defects, but they are forgotten in the admiration of its inherent and masculine beauties.

Doctor Hill's *American Balsam*,

IS to be sold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his store, the corner of Black-Horse alley, in Second-street, also by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-street, the second door above Fifth-street; Germantown, by Mr. Justus Fox; at Lancaster, by Ludwick Lawman, Esq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the subscriber, at her place in Blockley, price six shillings and six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen six shillings a bottle.

This Balsam is now upwards of 20 years so well known in America that it is a most effectual and infalliable medicine for colds, coughs and asthmas; it gives great relief in the most painful rheumatism, in cholics, gravel and consumption; it is a most excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in most all disorders and sicknesses of children, and for many other diseases, as may be seen in the printed directions in English and German on each bottle. In old diseases of long standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of this healing balsam for a reasonable time, by more than one single bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thousands of people can testify who have tried other things without success; there are indeed several balsams and preparations of medicine, which gives sometimes present relief for a short time in many disorders, but soon after returns more furious than before, but this American balsam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is spread most every where, it is almost inconceivable to hear what surprising cures this balsam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is sealed up with the representation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balsam under this name should be sold in any other place not mentioned in my advertisements, the public may be assured it is not Dr. Hill's balsam, but counterfeit, because no other person is able to prepare the genuine balsam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balsam is composed.

Since the former proprietors are deceased, both William Young, junior and senior, therefore the present is a sister to William Young, jun. botanist. † CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the sign of the White-horse, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceased, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated, and well known to be one of the best stands for public business on the said road. The farm consists of about 150 acres, more or less, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almost all of which can be readily watered, producing some of the best grass, the rest of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, some of them three times. There are on said place an inexaustible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a stone spring-house near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a stone brew-house, &c. a large new stone stable, a log barn, sheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleasantly situated; likewise a convenient house, part square logs and part stone, with a stone piazza and kitchen, some small distance from the mansion-house, with a garden pailed in near the house, a log stable near the same, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

Take up the Impostor & Villain.

RAN off last night from Tulpehocken, Berks county, and state of Pennsylvania, a certain *Samuel Norwood Johnson* (as he calls himself) an Englishman, and says he was born in the state of New-Jersey, near Burlington, and passes for a Schoolmaster: Said Johnson is about 20 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair and large teeth, and is a great liar; had on and took with him, two light coloured coats, one of this country made cloth, and lately turned, with basket buttons, the other of fine cloth, a pair of black sattinet breeches and jacket, with buttons of the same stuff, a pair of white casimer breeches and jacket, with plated buttons, a blue great-coat of coating, with metal buttons, a pair of boots, and new shoes with large brass buckles, and sundry other clothes unknown; he also took with him sundry books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic and a Geography, also a silver watch, with a silver chain and key. Whoever takes up said Impostor and Villain, and secures him in any gaol of this state, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owners receive their property again, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY SPYKER, JOHN MOSER, JACOB WINTER, PETER LEIN.

Tulpehocken, Dec. 26, 1788. †

STRAYED out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 13th day of November last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an easy hackney for a woman, was seen the same week at William M'Colough's, in said county, who turned him in his pasture, but has not since been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

Doway Tranſlation of the Bible.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS---- with NOTES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS edition will follow verbatim the tranſlation executed at Doway.

II. It will be printed in one large quarto volume---on the ſame kind of type, as fine paper, and with the ſame number of pages, [984] as the Oxford edition of the Bible.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be ſix Spaniſh milled dollars; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing----the other on delivery of the book neatly bound.

IV. As ſoon as 400 copies are ſubſcribed for, it will be put to preſs, and compleated without delay.

V. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed, as patrons of the work.

*** Subſcriptions received by the Right Rev. Dr. John Carroll, and the Reverend Charles Sewall, in Baltimore; the Rev. John Aſhton, Whitemarſh, Prince George's county, Maryland; Rev. Thomas Diggs, Mellwood, in ſaid county; Rev. Robert Molyneux, Bohemia, Cæcil county; Rev. L. Neale, and Rev. -------- Doyle, Port-tobacco; Rev. Ignatius Matthews, Rev. Auguſtus Jenkins, and Rev. John Boarman, Newton, Charles county; Rev. Henry Pile, Newport, in ſaid county; Rev. James Walton, St. Inigo, St. Mary's county; Rev. Francis Beeſton, Rev. Lawrence Graeſsl, and Rev. Thomas Keating, Philadelphia; Rev. James Pellentz, York county, Pennſylvania; Rev. William O'Brien, New-York; the different bookſellers throughout the continent, who ſell the American Muſeum, and by

the public's humble ſervant,
MATHEW CAREY.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtates,

Of JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7-8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. ------

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, Cheſter county; there are on the ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe part logs and part ſtone, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, about 12 acres of good meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 36 acres of upland cleared, and good for ſpring or winter grain, with the conveniency of water in each field, the remainder well timbered. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 20, 1789. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

N. B. If not ſold it will be rented.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road. There are ſome improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the moſt part cheſnut, will be an object with thoſe who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unleſs ſold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a ſufficient number of purchaſers apply to induce a diviſion. A conſtant ſtream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent ſite for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purpoſes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageouſly applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry TRACTS in the ſettled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a ſettlement made by J. Saviz. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the weſtern countries, and thoſe going to Wyoming, or paſſing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extenſive grazing farm, and the ſituation is valuable for a tavern and ſtore, as well as for raiſing and vending ſupplies for the families paſſing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware ſtate, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a conſiderable body of marſh and upland meadow, and a ſmall additional expence will compleate the buſineſs. There is a good houſe on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinſon, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marſh meadow (moſtly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be ſold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, ſituate in Brandywine hundred, county of New-Caſtle, and ſtate of Delaware; bouded on the ſouth by the road leading from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 40 feet; on the eaſt by a lot of George Paulſon, 330 feet; on the north by Nathan Milner's lot, 40 feet; and on the weſt by Vandeveer-ſtreet, 330 ſeet, containing 13200 ſquare feet; whereon is erected a ſtone houſe 37 by 34 feet, elegantly conſtructed and ſituated, overlooking all the mills and harbor, part of the town of Wilmington, the Chriſtiana and Delaware rivers. Being ſituated in a lively village for buſineſs, it will ſuit either for a ſtore, a public houſe of entertainment, or a private gentleman's reſidence. Enquire of James Gibbons, Eſq; Wilmington, Mr. Iſrael Whelen, Philadelphia, Mr. William Kerlin, Cheſter, Mr. Richard Cheyney, or of the ſubſcriber in Cheſter county.

January 20, 1789. † RICHARD THOMAS.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion can be given.

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Wiſſahickon road, adjoining Standley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY good SNUFF-MILL, with all the works for cutting coarſe and fine Tobacco; ſpinning utenſils, and all things compleat for carrying on a tobacco and ſnuff manufactory; together with a large dwelling-houſe, and other ſtone buildings, ſufficient for carrying on other branches of manufacture. There are alſo a pair of French Burr mill-ſtones, with which the ſnuff-mill may eaſily be erected into a griſt-mill, or works may be added to the ſnuff-mill to grind chocolate. As the purchaſe money is not immediately wanted, the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have reaſonable time to pay off the principal. Enquire of CHARLES HAY, in Germantown. ‡

The Public at large are hereby informed, That, notwithſtanding *a Merchant's* 'Change is opened at the *City-Tavern*, the

Old *Pennſylvania* Coffee-Houſe

IS not *yet* annihilated, but open for the reception and accommodation of *Farmers, Mechanics, Millers, Captains of Veſſels* and others, as well as *Merchants*: and where almoſt all the public prints, Magazines, &c. of America (and thoſe of Europe, as often as they come to hand) are regularly filed for their peruſal, information and entertainment----And that, as uſual, good and conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant.

Jan. 21, 1789. ALBERT WARNICK.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by ground of , on the weſt by ground of Joſeph Few, on the ſouth by ground of Leham, and on the north by Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a grond-rent of 20l. per annum, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Benjamin Town (Copperſmith) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

American Manufactured *Glauber Salts* and *Sal Ammoniac*,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Iſaac Bartram, *Apothecary*,

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

The American Razor-ſtrop.

This Strop is made by the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about eight miles from Philadelphia.

SAID Strops are ſuperior to thoſe imported, each having four ſides, and each ſide of a different quality, and therefore muſt have greater variety of temper than the imported, which in general have but two. By whetting agreeably to directions given with each, one will keep a razor in good order for many years without grinding, and anſwers well for pen-knives.

I have had for trial, the whetting of ſeveral razors which were too thick to be ſhaved with comfortably, even after being whetted on an imported ſtrop or good hone, and have with one of theſe ſtrops only made them cut well in a few minutes: The truth of all which can be teſtified by ſeveral reputable perſons who have proved them for themſelves; but it is preſumed, that no ſuch teſtimonies can be ſo acceptable to the *ingenious* as a good ſtrop for his RAZOR.

ZACHARIAH JESS.

N. B. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

THE partnerſhip of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day diſſolved, by agreement, thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, who continue the buſineſs, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

Green coffee in bags, Iriſh cargo beef, Iriſh linens and chintzes, plain and ſtriped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, ſattinets, iron ſhovels, axes, and a ſhip's large Copper.

All which they will ſell on *reaſonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt day of June next, or ſooner, if required,

AN excellent ſtone Houſe, 42 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, containing a hall in front 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, one parlour 22 feet ſquare, an office 18 by 16, four chambers, good garrets, houſe-keeper's room, kitchen, waſh-houſe, and cellars under the whole. A garden containing an acre, about three acres round the houſe piece of meadow, large ſtone ſtable and out houſes, with a good well of water near the kitchen door, ſituated in the county of Northampton, upon the river Lehigh, within a quarter of a mile of Allen-town, and ſix miles from Bethlehem, known by the name of *Trout Hall*, a very eligible ſituation for any gentleman that has an inclination to remove into the country.

At the end of a year, a very fine farm, conſiſting of 300 acres, with a quantity of watered meadows on it, tenant's houſe, barn and ſtables, adjoining the above mentioned place, may be rented, if required. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted Tavern and Plantation, known by the name of the *Sorrel Horſe*, ſituated in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Lancaſter. The houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. are commodious and in complete repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the premiſes on Thurſday, the 5th day of February next.

‡ THOMAS PAUL.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1789.

N. B. To prevent trouble, none need apply but ſuch who can well be recommended, as being qualified for the buſineſs.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

WAS taken from a negro man, named TOM, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a Silver Faced WATCH, with the maker's name on it, London. Whoever will prove their property, and pay charges, may have her again, by applying to PETER OZEAS, in Arch-ſtreet. The number of the Watch, inſide, has been altered. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL, ſituate on Brandywine creek, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Downing's-town. A large ſtone mill houſe, two pair of ſtones, one of which are as good French burrs as any in the ſtate, boulting cloths of an excellent quality, and other materials ſuitable for either merchant or country work; likewiſe 36 acres of land adjoining, 20 of which are cleared, ſeven acres meadow, chiefly watered, banks in good graſs, a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, log barn and ſtables, and a large garden well pailed in. The ſaid premiſes are ſituated on a public road, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, and very convenient for the wheat trade from Lancaſter county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ EVAN JONES.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

Twelfth month 19th, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Moſes Roberts, late of Oley townſhip. Berks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtare are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

† JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Adminiſtrators.
SAMUEL LEE, jun. }

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, about ſix weeks ago, a brown STEER, about three years old, has a white ſpot on his rump, and ſome white on his tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ ISAAC SERRIL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FERUBARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3065.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, *February* 19th, 1789. A. M.

The bill, entituled "An ACT to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," was read the second time, and considered by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and forthwith published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to incorporate the City of* Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the intention of civil government is to provide for the order, safety and happiness of the people; and where the systems and regulations which in general are suitable and sufficient prove ineffectual or inconvenient, it is the duty of the legislature to provide expedients to remedy the defects: And whereas the city of Philadelphia having become very populous, the administration of government therein is in its present form inadequate to the suppression of vice and immorality, to the advancement of the public health and order, and to the promotion of trade, industry and happiness: And whereas it is necessary, in order to provide against the evils occasioned thereby, to invest the inhabitants of the said city with more speedy, vigorous, and effective powers of local government than are at present established:

Section 1. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, as the same extends and is laid out between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, be, and they and their successors for ever hereafter are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic, in fact and in law, by the name and style of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; and they and their successors shall at all times for ever hereafter be able and capable in law to have, purchase, take, receive, possess and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, liberties, franchises and jurisdictions, goods, chattels and effects, to them and their successors for ever, or for any other or less estate; and the same lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to grant, bargain and sell, alien, convey, demise and dispose of.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, are, and for ever hereafter shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of record and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever; and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things that to them as a body politic and corporate in law and in fact shall and may appertain; and for that purpose shall have and use one common seal, and the same from time to time shall and may, at their will and pleasure, change and alter, deface and make anew.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That agreeably to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the said city, expressed in their petitions to this House, it shall and may be lawful for the freeholders of the said city to meet together at the State-house in the said city, or at such other place therein as shall be appointed for holding of the elections of representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this commonwealth, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, on the first Tuesday in next, and on the first Tuesday in which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and so on, on the first Tuesday in at the end of each and every seven years for ever; and then and there to choose by ballot, out of the inhabitants of the said city, in the manner which now is and from time to time shall be prescribed by the laws for choosing representatives to serve in the said General Assembly, suitable and proper persons, to serve as Aldermen in and for the said city for the term of seven years.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of the said city, who are or shall be qualified, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, to vote for members to serve in the said General Assembly, to meet together, at the place aforesaid, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, on the second Tuesday in next, and on the second Tuesday in which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; and so on, on the second Tuesday in at the end of each and every three years for ever; and then and there to choose by ballot, out of the inhabitants of the said city, in manner aforesaid, suitable and proper persons, to serve as Common Council-men, in and for the said city, for the term of three years.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first, and all future and other election and elections, whether of Aldermen or of Common Council-men, to be had and held in pursuance of this act, shall be held and conducted by the same officers who shall have been duly chosen or appointed and authorised to hold, manage, and conduct the election of representatives for the said city to serve in the said General Assembly, at the general election next preceding every election to be held in pursuance of this act; and that the said officers, and the clerks who shall be employed at the said elections, and each and every of them, shall severally take a solemn oath or affirmation, before entering upon the duties in and by this act enjoined them, well and faithfully to discharge the same, according to the best of their skill and abilities.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all elections to be had and held in pursuance of this act shall be held and conducted (except as to the qualifications of the voters for or electors of Aldermen, and the number of persons to be voted for, elected and chosen to serve as Aldermen and Common Council-men, and except also as in and by this act is otherwise directed) in the same and like manner as in and by the laws of this commonwealth is or shall be directed for the holding of the general elections for representatives to serve in the said General Assembly, and under and subject to the same rules, regulations, pains and penalties; and all and every person and persons who shall be concerned in holding or conducting of the said elections, or any of them, or who shall come to vote thereat, or be any wise concerned therein, are hereby enjoined and required to conduct and demean him and themselves accordingly.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when each election to be had and held in pursuance of this act shall be closed, and the number of votes for each candidate or person voted for shall be counted and ascertained, the Judges of the said election, or a majority of them, shall prepare and make, under their respective hands and seals, a return thereof, containing the names of each Alderman elect, or of each Common Council-man elect, as the case may be, with the number of votes in favor of each of them; and shall, within hours after the closing of each of the said elections, give notice in writing to each of the said Aldermen elect, or CommonCouncil-men elect, of their respective elections to the office of Alderman or Common Council-man, as the case may be, and shall also deliver, or cause to be delivered, the said return to the said Aldermen elect, or Common Council-men elect, as the case may be, at the times and places in and by this act appointed for them respectively to meet and receive the same.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Aldermen elect, or persons having the highest number of votes for the office of Alderman, shall meet together at the State-house, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, on the next following each and every election of Aldermen to be held in pursuance of this act, and shall then and there receive the said returns of Aldermen elect, and shall forthwith proceed to examine the same, and to judge and determine thereon; and for that purpose, and to the end and intent that this act, or the provisions therein contained, may not be evaded, the said Aldermen who shall be elected and returned as aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall be judges of their own elections, and shall have full power and authority to approve thereof, or to set aside the same, and to order new elections, as the law may require, to be held in the same manner herein before directed, and at such times as shall be by them appointed; of which they shall give at least days previous notice, in or more of the public news-papers printed in the said city.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every Alderman who shall be elected, chosen and returned in manner aforesaid, and whose election shall be so as aforesaid approved of, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office, take a solemn oath or affirmation before his excellency the President, or the Vice-President, in Council, "well and faithfully to execute the office of Alderman of the said city;" and shall thereupon without any further or other commission be an Alderman of the said city, until the next general election of Aldermen to be held in pursuance of the directions of this act, and shall, during the time aforesaid, be vested with all the powers and jurisdictions of a Justice of Peace in and for the said city, and with such other powers and jurisdictions as in and by this act are given to any Alderman.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Aldermen of the said city, or a majority of them, to elect and choose by ballot every year, or oftener, if a vacancy shall happen by death, resignation, removal from office, or from the city, one of their own number, who shall be Mayor of the said city for the ensuing year, if the time for which he shall have been elected and chosen as Alderman shall so long continue; and the said Mayor, or person who shall be so as aforesaid chosen for that purpose, shall be presented to his Excellency the President, or the Vice-President, in Council, and shall then and there take a solemn oath or affirmation, "well and faithfully to execute the office of Mayor of the said city," and shall thereupon enter upon and perform the duties of the said office without any further or other commission.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor and Aldermen, or a majority of them, to elect and choose by ballot, out of the freemen and inhabitants of the said city, a Recorder of the said city, who shall hold the said office, and be vested with all the powers and jurisdictions thereof, and with all the powers and jurisdictions of a Justice of the Peace within the said city, for the term of seven years; and with all such other powers and jurisdictions as are in and by this act given to any Recorder or Justice of the Peace in, of, or for the said city; and the same office of Recorder shall fill and supply in manner aforesaid, as often as a vacancy shall happen therein in manner aforesaid; and the said Recorder, or person who shall be so as aforesaid chosen for that purpose, shall, before he enters upon the duties of the said office, or upon any other duty in pursuance of this act, take a solemn oath or affirmation before the Mayor of the said city for the time being, "well and faithfully to execute and perform the office of Recorder of the said city;" and shall thereupon enter upon the duties thereof without any further or other commission.

Sect 12. Provided nevertheless, That each and every Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, who shall be elected, chosen or appointed in pursuance of this act, and who shall misdemean himself in office, shall be liable to be impeached by the General Assembly before the President or Vice-President and Council, and shall be removeable for misconduct in office by the said General Assembly.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Common Council-men elect, or persons having the highest number of votes for the office of Common Council-men, shall meet together at the State-house in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, on the next following each and every election of Common Council-men to be held in pursuance of this act, and shall then and there receive the said returns of Common Council-men elect, and shall forthwith proceed to examine the same, and to judge and determine thereon; and for that purpose, and to the end and intent that this act or the provisions herein contained may not be ineffectual, the said Common Council-men who shall be elected and returned as aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall be judges of their own elections, and shall have full power and authority to approve thereof, or to set aside the same, and to order new elections, as the law may require, to be held in the manner herein before directed, and at such times as shall be by them appointed; of which they shall give at least days previous notice in or more of the public news-papers printed in the said city.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every Common Council-man, who shall be elected, chosen and returned in manner aforesaid, and whose election shall be so as aforesaid approved of, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office, take a solemn oath or affirmation before the Mayor of the said city for the time being, "well and faithfully to execute the office of a Common Council-man of the said city," and shall thereupon, without any further or other commission, enter upon the duties thereof, and shall hold and exercise the same until the next general election of Common Council-men to be held in pursuance of this act.

Sect. 15. And in order that the said Common Council-men may, at all times, consist of those who are not only able and capable to perform the duties thereof, but of such as shall be mindful of and attentive to the said duties, and in order also to avoid an entire dependence, which might not be politically just and expedient, of any such Common Council-man, either on the body of which he may be a member, or on that of the Aldermen, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Common Council-man shall misbehave himself in his said office, or shall fail or neglect well and faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men, or a majority of the Aldermen and also of the Common Council-men, if the said Mayor or Recorder, and two thirds of the Aldermen, and also two thirds of the Common Council-men who shall be present, shall agree thereto, on the petition and complaint in writing of freeholders of the said city, and of freemen of the said city, who shall not be freeholders, but who shall nevertheless be qualified, in manner aforesaid, to vote for Common Council-men, to remove, in a summary way, any such Common Council-man from his said office; provided nevertheless, That the said petition and complaint in writing shall fully and minutely state all the causes assigned for such removal, and no other cause whatever shall be assigned, heard or enquired into; and provided also, That a copy of the said petition and complaint, with a notice of the time and place appointed for hearing and enquiring into the same, shall be served on such Common Council-man, at least days before any such hearing or enquiring shall take place.

Sect. 16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men, in Common Council assembled, shall have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions (provided the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth) as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the said city; and the same to enforce, put in use and execution, by the proper officers, and at their pleasure to revoke, alter and make anew, as occasion may require: And in order that a knowledge of the said laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions, may at all times be had and obtained, It is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That such and so many of them as shall not be published in or more of the public news-papers published in the said city, within days from and after their being severally passed, ordained and established, and also recorded in the office within days from and after their being so as aforesaid passed, ordained and established, shall be null and void: And in order that the publications thereof may, at all times, be known and ascertained, It is further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That before any of the said laws, ordinances, regulations or constitutions shall be so as aforesaid recorded, the publications thereof respectively, with the times thereof, shall be proved by the oath or solemn affirmation of some credible person, which said oath or affirmation shall be also recorded, and, at all times, be deemed and taken as sufficient evidence of the time of such publication.

Sect. 17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the said city, for the time being, shall severally and re-

spectively have all the jurisdictions, powers and authorities of Justices of the Peace, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, of and for the said city, and shall act therein accordingly, jointly or severally, as fully and amply as any Justice or Justices of the Peace, or of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, of or for any county within this commonwealth, may or can do in or for such county.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any four or more of them, (whereof the Mayor or Recorder, for the time being, shall be one) shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby vested with full power and authority, to enquire of, hear, try and determine, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, all larcenies, forgeries, perjuries, assaults and batteries, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and all other offences which have been committed, or shall be committed within the said city, which would be cognizable in any County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of or for any county within this commonwealth, had the same offences, or any of them, been committed within any such county, and to punish all persons who shall be convicted of the same offences, or any of them, agreeably to the laws of this commonwealth; and also to enquire of, hear, try and determine all offences which shall be committed within the said city, against any of the laws, ordinances, regulations or constitutions, that shall be made, ordained or established in pursuance of this act; and to punish the offender and offenders as by the said laws, ordinances, regulations or constitutions, shall be prescribed or directed; and also to impose fines on Jurymen and others, according to law, and to levy the same; and to award process, take recognizances for keeping of the peace, for being of good behaviour, and for appearance or otherwise; or commit to prison, as occasion shall lawfully require, without being accountable to the commonwealth for any fines or amercements to be imposed for the said offences, or any of them; and generally to do all such matters and things within the said city, as any Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, of and for any county within this commonwealth, may or can do within any such county: And to the ends and intents, and for the purposes aforesaid, and for such other ends, intents and purposes, as are in and by this act declared or mentioned, the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any four of them, (whereof the Mayor or Recorder, for the time being, shall be one) shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby vested with full power and authority, to hold and keep a Court of Record within the said city four times in each year, by the name, style and title of "The Mayor's Court for the city of Philadelphia," for the enquiring, hearing, trying and determining of the pleas and matters aforesaid; and for the punishing of those who shall be found guilty thereof, and for the causing of all encroachments in the streets of the said city, and all nuisances, to be removed, and for the punishing of the offenders as the law and usage shall in such case require, and for the doing and performing of all such other matters and things as are in and by this act made cognizable in the said Court.

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall find him, her or themselves aggrieved by any judgment of the said Court of Record, it shall and may be lawful for the party or parties so aggrieved to sue out and obtain his, her or their writ or writs of error, which shall be granted of course in like manner as other writs of error are granted, and made returnable in the Supreme Court of this commonwealth, and shall be proceeded in under the same rules and regulations.

Provided always, That when any writ of error shall be granted upon any judgment to be given in the said court of Record, the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or their successors, shall not be compelled to remove, send or certify, into the said Supreme Court, or elsewhere, any of the indictments or presentments, but only the tenors or transcripts thereof, and of the records touching and concerning the same, and of the proceedings thereon, under their common seal; and after such judgments shall be reversed or affirmed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Recorder and Aldermen, and their successors, to proceed to execution or otherwise, as shall according to law appertain.

Sect. 20. And to the end and intent that such persons indicted or outlawed for felonies or other offences supposed by such indictments or outlawries to have been committed within the said city, as shall dwell, remove, lurk or be received without the bounds and limits of the said city, may be brought to justice, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor or Recorder of the said city, for the time being, shall and may, as often as occasion may require, issue his writ or writs of capias, to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of any county or counties within this commonwealth directed, commanding him or them to take and bring the body or bodies of any such person or persons as shall be so as aforesaid indicted or outlawed before him, the said Mayor or Recorder, or either of them, to be dealt with according to law; and if any Sheriff or Sheriffs, to whom any such writ or writs of capias shall be directed and delivered, shall refuse or neglect to use due diligence to execute the same, he and they shall severally forfeit and pay to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens aforesaid, the sum of to be by them sued for and recovered in any court of record within this commonwealth or elsewhere: And to the further end and intent that there may not be a failure of justice within the said city, by reason of any person or persons who may be charged with having committed any offence or offences therein lurking, or being in secret or other places in the neighbourhood thereof, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Constable or Constables of the said city, to whom any warrant under the hands and seals of the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, shall be delivered, commanding him or them to take any person or persons who shall have been charged with having committed any offence within the said city, and to bring him or them before the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, to execute the same, by making of the arrest, if the same can be done at any place within miles of the said city, and also by bringing such offender or offenders before the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or some of them: And to the further end and intent that there may not be a failure of justice within the said city, by reason of any witness or witnesses residing or being without the bounds or limits thereof, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, before whom any complaint, indictment, plea, matter or thing of a criminal or civil nature, within his or their jurisdiction, shall be made or depending, to issue his or their subpœna to any person or persons within this commonwealth, commanding him or them to appear and give evidence therein; and that every person to whom the same shall be directed, and on whom service thereof shall be duly made, shall (provided the reasonable expences of attendance shall have been first paid or tendered) attend accordingly, and give evidence, under the penalty of forfeiting any sum not exceeding to be recovered in any Court of Record, in an action upon the case, by any person who will sue or prosecute for the same.

Sect. 21. And to the end and intent that the administration of justice within the said city, in matters of a civil nature in and by this act made cognizable before the said Aldermen, or any of them, may be free from extortion or undue oppression; and also be as effectually as may be secured against errors happening therein, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one other Court shall be, and is hereby established within the said city, by the name, style and title of "The Aldermen's Court," and shall consist of three of the Aldermen of the said city, for the time being, (any two of whom shall be a quorum) to be chosen and appointed for that purpose by the Mayor and Recorder four times in each year, or oftener, if they shall think proper; which said "Aldermen's Court" shall meet on the forenoon of the Monday in each and every week, and shall sit from day to day, during so many days of each week, and so much of the said days as shall be necessary for the issuing of the necessary process of summons, capias, attachment, subpœna or executions, as the case may require, and for the hearing and determining of all the matters and things in and by this act made cognizable therein; and the said "Aldermen's Court" shall have cognizance of, and full power and authority to hear, try and determine, in a summary way, all such causes, matters and things within the said city, as are by law cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace within this state, where the debt or demand amounts to Forty Shillings, and does not exceed Ten Pounds, in like manner, and with the like powers and authorities, and under and subject to the like regulations, restrictions and exceptions; and to the like relief for insolvent debtors; and to the like means, process, execution, and stay thereof; and to the like appeal, as in cases of debt or demands of Forty Shillings or upwards, and not exceeding Ten Pounds, before any one Justice as aforesaid.

Sect. 22. Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful for each and every of the said three or more Aldermen, who shall, for the time being, constitute or be a member of the court hereby established, by the name and title of "Aldermen's Court," to issue forth, under his hand and seal, any warrant or warrants of summons, capias, or attachment, as the case may require, returnable into the same Court, and also such and so many subpœnas as may be needful and necessary; all of which shall be of the like force and effect, and be obeyed in like manner, and under the same pains and penalties, with any warrants or subpœnas of a like nature issued by any Justice of the Peace within this commonwealth, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any such Justice.

Sect. 23. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no greater or other fees or costs shall be taxed, allowed or taken, in or for any matter or thing in and by this act made cognizable in the said Aldermen's Court, than the following ones, *to wit*,

For every warrant of summons, capias, attachment or execution, Eighteen-pence; and for every judgment Eighteen-pence; and such other fees and costs as are allowed and granted in and by an act of the General Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, entituled "An act for regulating and establishing fees," in matters cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace.

Sect. 24. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor of the said city, for the time being, and each and every Alderman thereof, shall have cognizance of, and hear and determine, in a summary way, all such matters and things within the said city, where the debt or demand shall not amount to Forty Shillings, as are by law cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace in any county within this commonwealth, and shall issue the like process in nature of a summons, capias, or attachment, as the case may require; and shall proceed therein in like manner for the like fees or costs, and with the like powers and authorities, and under and subject to the like rules, regulations and restrictions, and to the like relief for insolvent debtors, and to the like means, process and execution, as in cases of debt or other demand under Forty Shillings, before any Justice of the Peace within this commonwealth.

Sect. 25. Provided nevertheless, That if any person or persons shall find him, her or themselves aggrieved by any judgment or judgments of any such Mayor or Aldermen in any such debt or demand under Forty Shillings, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them, who shall be so aggrieved, to appeal, at any time within six days, from any such judgment or judgments, to the Aldermen's Court in and by this act established, where the said appeal shall, with all convenient speed, be heard and finally determined, and execution be awarded in the manner herein before directed, and for the like costs; and provided further, That before any such appeal shall be allowed or admitted by the said Aldermen's Court, sufficient security, in nature of special bail, shall be entered in the same Court by the person or persons so appealing, (if he, she or they shall not be a freeholder or freeholders;) and provided further, That before the said appeal shall be determined or heard, notice, in writing, of every such appeal shall be given to the adverse party.

Sect. 26. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of each and every act and acts of General Assembly of this commonwealth, heretofore made or enacted, as directs, authorizes or regulates the electing, choosing, nominating, commissioning or appointing of any Justice or Justices of the Peace, in, of or for the said city of Philadelphia, or any ward or wards, district or districts therein; and also so much of each and every act and acts of General Assembly, as directs, authorizes or empowers any Justice or Justices of the Peace, jointly or severally, either by themselves, or collectively with any other person or persons, to take cognizance of, or to direct, do or perform any matter or thing whatsoever, within the said city, either of a criminal or civil nature, or otherwise; and also so much of each and every act and acts of General Assembly, as directs, authorizes or empowers the nominating, choosing, appointing or commissionating of any person or persons to hold a City Court or Courts in or for the said city, or as directs, authorizes or empowers any such person or persons to hold any such Court or Courts, or to take cognizance of, hear, try or determine any matter or thing therein, be, and they, and each and every of them, are hereby severally and respectively repealed, and made null and void.

Sect. 27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all recognizances which have been taken by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, for the appearance of any person or persons in or at the said City Court, or before the Justices or Judges thereof, and which have not been certified and returned into the said City Court, or to the Justices or Judges thereof, shall be returned and certified, by the said Justices respectively who have taken the same, to the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, at the next Mayor's Court to be had and held in pursuance of this act: And that all persons who have been so as aforesaid bound by recognizance, or by recognizances entered into in the said City Court, to appear at or in the said City Court, or before the Justices or Judges thereof, shall appear before the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, at the next Mayor's Court to be had and held in pursuance of this act, and the same shall be a sufficient discharge of every such recognizance; and in default of such appearance, every such recognizance, and also the recognizance or recognizances of his, her or their surety or sureties, shall be forfeited and sued for, and recovered in such manner as the law directs.

Sect. 28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Judges of the said City Court shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, at the next Mayor's Court to be had and held in pursuance of this act, all recognizances for appearance, which have been taken before them, and which have not been discharged by appearance or otherwise; and also all indictments and presentments which have been found or made before them, and which are still pending or undetermined; and also all papers and records, duly certified, of all such matters and things as have been begun in the said City Court, and as remain unfinished: And the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any four of them, (whereof the Mayor or Recorder, for the time being, shall be one) shall proceed therein, as to law and justice shall appertain.

Sect. 29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of all and every act and acts of General Assembly, as directs, authorizes or requires any matters or things to be done and performed by the City Wardens, or by the Commissioners for paving and cleansing the streets of the said city, or by all or any of them, shall, from and after the day of next, be null and void, and the said officers shall no longer continue in office, nor shall any new appointment of such officers be made under any former law or act of Assembly.

Sect. 30. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, either by themselves, or by proper persons for that purpose to be by them appointed, to do, perform and execute all such matters and things as the said Wardens and Street Commissioners were, at and immediately before the passing of this act, respectively authorized or enabled by law to do.

Sect. 31. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor or Recorder, and four of the Aldermen, shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, either by themselves, or by proper persons to be by them for that purpose appointed, to do, perform and execute all such matters and things as the said Wardens and Commissioners respectively were, at and immediately before the passing of this act, authorized or enabled by law to do and perform in conjunction with the City Magistrates, or any of them.

Sect. 32. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Mayor or Recorder, and four of the Aldermen, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to do and perform, in conjunction with the City Assessors, all such matters and things as the said Wardens and Commissioners were, at and immediately before the passing of this act, by law authorized to do and perform in conjunction with the said Assessors; and for the several purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men, in Common Council assembled, to make and establish such ordinances, regulations and provisions concerning the same, as by them shall be deemed necessary and expedient; and also to allow and make such rewards and compensations to the several officers of the said Corporation, and persons to be employed in the service thereof, as shall be just and reasonable.

Sect. 33. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said city to nominate, and from time to time to appoint a Clerk of the Market, who shall have assize of bread, wine, beer, wood and other things within the said city, and shall do and perform all things belonging to the office of Clerk of the Market within the said city.

Sect. 34. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the well governing of the said city, and the ordering of the affairs thereof, there shall be such other officers therein, and at such salaries or other compensation as the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men, in Common Council assembled, shall direct: Each and every of which said officer and officers shall nevertheless, before entering on the duties of his office, take a solemn oath or affirmation before the Mayor of the said city, for the time being, well and faithfully to perform and execute the same.

Sect. 35. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the rights of the late corporation, known by the name of The Mayor and Commonalty of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, in and to all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ferries, wharfs, markets, stalls, landings and landing-places, goods, chattels, monies and effects whatsoever; and also all lands, tenements and hereditaments, rights, franchises, liberties, privileges, goods, chattels, monies and effects, whereof any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate, are seised or possessed, or which they, or any of them, hold or enjoy in trust for, or to and for the use of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, or which the said citizens are in any wise entitled to, be, and they are hereby severally and respectively vested in the said corporation, or body politic of the city of Philadelphia, and their successors, in and by this act established by the name, style and title aforesaid, to and for the use and benefit of the said citizens, and their successors for ever; saving nevertheless to all and every person and persons, and bodies politic and corporate, his, her and their just rights therein.

Sect. 36. And to the end and intent that all and singular the estate and estates, rights, privileges and interests aforesaid, may be had and received by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men, and be by them and their successors faithfully applied to and for the use of the said citizens, and their successors for ever, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons, and bodies politic and corporate, who are or shall be seised or possessed of the same, or of any part thereof, shall, on reasonable request, deliver the same to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men, together with all deeds, writings, evidences, books and papers touching and concerning the same, with proper assignments, where the same shall be necessary, and just, true and fair accounts thereof; and whoever shall fail herein shall be liable to be sued for the same, and shall moreover forfeit and pay to the said Mayor, Aldermen and citizens, any sum of money not exceeding to be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record.

Sect. 37. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Recorder, for the time being, from time to time, as often as they, or either of them, shall see occasion, to summon a Common Council; and that no assembly or meeting shall be deemed or accounted a Common Council, unless the Mayor or Recorder, and at least of the Aldermen, and of Common Council-men, shall be present.

Sect. 38. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men shall, once in every year, cause to be published, a just and true account of all the monies which shall have accrued to them, in their corporate capacity, during the year next preceding such publication, and also of the disposition thereof; and shall also lay a copy thereof before the General Assembly.

Sect. 39. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as often as any doubts shall arise touching this act, the same shall, in all courts of law and equity, and elsewhere, be construed and taken most favourably for the said Corporation.

Hewes & Anthony

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, the North Side of Chesnut-street Wharf,

A SMALL cargo of excellent molasses,
A quantity of New-England and Philadelphia rum,
Choice old Malaga wine in quarter-casks,
60 Hogsheads dry cod-fish,
Best pickled mackarel,
Common ditto for exportation,
Spermaceti, common lamp, and tanner's oil,
Pickled salmon in barrels,
New-England beef in whole and half barrels,
20 barrels Irish beef,
100 barrels shad,
Spermaceti candles,
Rhode-Island cheese,
Fresh Malaga raisins in kegs,
Martinique coffee,
Carolina Indigo,
Iron tea-kettles,
Liverpool salt,
60 boxes chocolate, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, February 23.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* Jan. 10.

On the 4th inst. the members of the state convention met in this town, and on the next day they chose the hon. Henry Osborne, Esq; for their president, and Daniel Longstreet, secretary; the convention adjourned till Monday next, when it is expected they will proceed to take the proposed constitution into consideration.

Agreeably to the first section of the second article of the federal constitution, and the act of Congress of the 13th of September last, the hon. the general assembly, on Wednesday last, appointed Col. George Handley, his honor George Walton, Esq; John King, Esq; Col. John Milton, and the hon. Henry Osborne, Esq; electors on the part of this state, to meet on the first Wednesday in February next, for the purpose of choosing a president and vice president of the United States.

Jan. 27. Yesterday the hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq; elected governor of this state, attended in the house of representatives, and the senate being also there, the oaths of qualification were administered, after which his excellency addressed the assembly in a few words, thanking the legislature in very polite terms for the flattering honor which they had conferred upon him, and declaring his intention to execute their laws in justice and mercy.

CHARLESTON, January 28.

Both branches of the legislature have agreed on giving leave to the hon. Ædanus Burke, Esq; to take his seat in the house of representatives of the United States, as a representative of the districts of Orangeburgh, and that his salary and fees of office should cease during the term of his absence.

In the debate in the senate Mr. Bee mentioned, as his opinion, that it would be necessary to call a convention of the people for the purpose of revising our state constitution, and making such arrangements and alterations as our present situation rendered necessary.

RICHMOND, February 12.

Yesterday, in honor of his Excellency General Washington's birth-day, the citizens of this place gave a ball at the New Capitol to a very numerous assembly.---The supper was provided by Mr. Formicola, which, as to elegance and taste, does him great credit.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives in the Congress of the United States, for this state, viz. John Page, James Madison, jun. Samuel Griffin, Theodorick Bland, Andrew Moore, Alexander White, and Richard B. Lee, Esquires.

WILMINGTON, February 21.

In Chester county, near Birmingham meeting house, is now living Mrs. Mary Newlin, born near the same place, who compleated her hundredth year the 10th instant. She arose that morning, eat a piece of bread and butter, (which has been her custom these many years) made her bed, put her room in order, sat down to her wheel, and spun four cuts of tow yarn that day. Her faculties appear unimpaired, her hearing and sight as good as many at 60 years old. The day that she was 100, her daughter, with whom she now lives, was precisely 76 years of age---They have never lived one year separate.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb. 3.

Yesterday, agreeably to notification, the inhabitants of this town assembled for the purpose of balloting for three persons, out of the six in nomination, as Representatives from this state to the Congress of the United States. At the close of the poll, the votes were declared to stand as follow:

Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq;	100
Nicholas Gilman, Esq;	96
Benjamin West, Esq;	94
Abiel Foster, Esq;	17

The three gentlemen first mentioned will, in all probability, be appointed to fill that high and important office.

BOSTON, February 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem, to his friend in this town.

"The late seizure in this town of goods which had been landed without paying the legal duties, does much credit to the vigilance of the officer through whose means this has been effected. This step will tend greatly to the advantage of government, as well as to the benefit of those individuals, who conscienciously observe its laws, many of whom have long suffered through the arts of unprincipled men, and the neglect of those whose duty it is to be watchful. Indeed, my friend, the fair dealer has long suffered severely for his honesty, and has had the heart-felt chagrin of seeing others prosper by the practice of unlawful measures."

NEW-YORK, February 19.

The 9th instant arrived at Boston, the schooner--------, Capt. Coleman, in three days from Halifax. It is said that Capt. Coleman brings intelligence, that two vessels belonging to Halifax, having contraband goods on board, have been seized, and that several small boats are upon the look out, which are commissioned to search every vessel that enters the harbour of Halifax.

Abstract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, to his Excellency John Jay, Esq; dated Alicant, November 4, 1788.

"I have this day received advice from Algiers, that the DEY is dead, since the middle of last month---and our friend the MIKELHARGE, and afterwards minister of state, has the fairest prospect to succeed to that dignity----of which I shall advise you immediately, as I can get further information of that important change, which if Congress thinks proper to improve, there is the greatest probability of getting peace with that regency on moderate terms.

Captain Edmund Howes, of Boston, lately received the following intelligence, which he was requested to communicate to the public.

SIR,

YOU are desired to publish in the papers, that the schooner Nancy, said to be taken from Mr. Solomon Ashley, in a piratical manner, on the coast of Virginia, as mentioned in the papers the beginning of last month, is stopped, and the vessel and cargo (at least that part which has not been disposed of) is taken care of, and the men committed to gaol. The vessel and cargo answers the descriptions which have been given, except some matters relating to the cargo, which the men have sold.----The persons taken in the vessel, called their names James Brown and William Davis. The vessel is now in the old harbour of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable.

We, the subscribers, have examined the above mentioned men, and committed them as aforesaid. JOSEPH DOANE,
JOSEPH SNOW.

N. B. The vessel and cargo are in the care of the said Joseph Doane, at Chatham.

The enlightened spirit of philosophy, that is diffused throughout the countries of Europe, has been productive of the most salutary consequences, and not only religious toleration has been the necessary result, but the traces of arbitrary despotism are, in consequence, gradually wearing away. The French Monarch is now conceding to his subjects, and instead of establishing a system of absolute despotism in his dominions, as advised by his late ministers, is acting upon the broad principles of renovating the ancient Gallic constitution. The states of Brabant have asserted their proper rights, and have lately prevented a glaring encroachment upon their native privileges. The Swedes are jealous of the step lately taken by their sovereign, as being diametrically opposite to the principles of their constitution, and the ardent flame of rational liberty, and equitable government, is spreading through Europe and America.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 25.

Every age and nation in the world has been marked by some peculiar follies, which have disgraced the human understanding. The worship of the ox, the crocodile, and the cat in ancient times, and the belief in astrology and witchcraft by more modern nations, did not prostrate the human understanding more than the numerous absurdities which have been published by some of the states, under the idea of *amendments* of the new constitution. The liberties of a country depend only upon *two* articles in any government, viz.---upon *equal* REPRESENTATION chosen by the people, and upon CHECKS. These are the two pillars of a free and durable constitution. Every thing else is mere form and ornament, calculated only to please vulgar and weak minds. Where there is a defect in representation, history proves that the most splendid and extensive declaration of rights has not been able to restrain rulers, and where representation has existed, no declaration of rights has been found necessary. *Checks* are equally necessary to secure liberty; for men possessing supreme power without a check, are apt to be intoxicated, and in a little while exhibit all the phœnomina of a balloon. The words of the Honorable Mr. ADAMS upon this subject deserve to be written in letters of gold over the doors of every State House in the United States. "If any one (says this enlightened patriot and legislator) "will shew me a single example, where the laws were respected, "and liberty, property, life, or character secured, without a "*balance* in the constitution, I will give up the controversy. "And if any one will shew that there ever was a balance, or "ever can be a balance, without *three branches*, I might also give "up the point."

It is a singular fact in the history of the settlement of Pennsylvania, that she has had a treasure in her BEACH LANDS which has never been discovered till within these two years. These lands are of the *first* quality, and afford grain and grass in equal luxuriance. The soil on which the beach grows is sometimes of a blackish and sometimes of a chocolate colour. A farmer in Northumberland county has reaped 39 bushels of wheat from a single acre of this land. But fertility is not the only advantage which these lands have to recommend them. The beach affords the *largest* quantity of *pot-ash* of any wood in the world. It is cultivated in Hungary for the sole purpose of making pot-ash. One bushel of the ashes obtained by burning this wood when green yields one third more of the salt than common kitchen or family ashes. The beach-tree moreover yields a nut, which affords by pressure a large quantity of sweet oil, equal to the purest olive oil. Thus we see that the timber, which has been avoided as an unwieldy burden upon the ground, is likely to become a source of wealth to the state, and the lands which are covered by it bid fair to compose the first farms in Pennsylvania. It is remarkable that these lands require no grubbing, for, after the timber is cut down, the roots and stumps rot compleatly in two or three years.

We hear that an act will be passed by the Assembly this session, to exempt all settlers on new lands in Pennsylvania from taxes for ten or fifteen years. This wise and politic law will, we doubt not, fill our state with new settlers in a short time, and check the alarming emigrations which have taken place from it since the melancholy year 1785.

Pennsylvania (says a Citizen of Philadelphia) is indebted to the funding system---For reducing the landed property of the state to one fourth of its former value---For checking the sale of back lands, which by this time would have swallowed up two thirds of the certificates of the state---For a tax on farms equal to *half* their annual rent---For nine out of ten of the bankruptcies which have occurred in Pennsylvania since the year 1785---For the loss of 20000 citizens by emigration---For the oppression and ruin of widows and orphans who have sold their certificates, and whose estates are now taxed to pay the interest on them to persons who bought them for one fourth or fifth of their value, some of whom reside in other states---For the state having more certificate brokers in it than merchants or manufacturers----For all the laziness, and fraud, and a great part of the dissipation of the state---For the *ridicule* of her sister states, in being duped by a few speculators, who artfully led the state into the destructive system.

By letters from London which came by the Sally, Captain Chapman, lately arrived at Annapolis, in Maryland, we have received advice, that on Thursday, the 6th of November last, a patent passed the great seal of Britain, granting to James Rumsey the sole and exclusive right for the term of 14 years of making, constructing and vending boats or vessels to be propelled through the water, by the re-action of a current of water, forced by the action of steam through a tube or trunk parallel to the keel out at the stern against the surrounding water, and also a new mode of generating steam in boilers, constructed in a manner peculiar to himself, as well as several other inventions. Mr. Rumsey went from this city in May last, for the express purpose of procuring such a patent; soon after his arrival he communicated his inventions to some persons there conversant in works of that nature, in hopes of deriving assistance from them; some of whom however were so ungenerous as to attempt to rob him of the emoluments due to his ingenuity; but being supported by others he has surmounted their opposition; the originality of his methods was so evident, that the caveats that were entered against him were withdrawn. We learn by the same letters that he is likely to obtain the same exclusive privileges in France, Spain and Holland, where, by the assistance and assiduity of his friends, the merits of his inventions have been fully explained, and nothing is wanting but his attendance at the different courts of those countries, to receive in person a confirmation of the privilege.

*** The Gentlemen of the Volunteer Company of Artillery are requested to meet at the State-House, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to *choose Officers* for said Company.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Berks county, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, on the 14th day of the Third Month (called March) 1789,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Oley township, Berks county, about 47 miles from Philadelphia, and 10 miles from Reading, adjoining lands late of Jacob Gelbach, John Lesher, George Fotch, and others; containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less; there are upwards of 20 acres of good watered Meadow and more may be made, a large bearing Apple-orchard, with good Upland, a sufficient quantity of Wood-land, a quantity of Lime-stone and a Kiln near the Quarry. There is on said premises a good Stone Dwelling-house, a frame Barn and Stables. Late the real estate of Moses Roberts, deceased. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOSEPH ROBERTS, and
SAMUEL LEE.

‖ 2. w.

To be Sold or Rented,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A HOUSE and Lot, and large Store House, in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, lately occupied by Clunie and Boyd. It might be very beneficial for a person who would keep a large assortment, as it is an excellent stand and very convenient for the river trade, being in Front-street, near the banks of the Susquehanna.

Also a large and commodious house, and two lots of ground, in Hummell's, town in the same county, 10 miles from Harrisburg, very convenient for a store or tavern, being in a good wealthy settlement, and having the advantage of several public meetings, elections, reviews, &c. Any person inclining to purchase or rent either of the above premises, will please to apply to ISRAEL WHELEN, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Harrisburg. ¶

February 20, 1789. JAMES CLUNIE.

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in pursuance of the several resolves of Congress, or to their Assigns or legal Representatives, that warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this office after the first day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of officers and soldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned officers who served until the end of the war.

Second. Commissioned officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of Congress.

Third. The legal representatives of all commissioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commissioned officers and privates who inlisted for and continued in the service to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal representatives of all non-commissioned officers and privates, inlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the warrants being defraud.d, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-commissioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be satisfied in any of the following districts within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress for that purpose, to wit.

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships---south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townships---and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Missisippi to the river Au Vause---thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash---thence eastward with the said line to the Great Wabash---thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four first ranges of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by several companies, not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two districts or tracts of land, set apart by the United States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promised to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army, entitled to such bounties,---That they or their legal representatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last, and forward them to our office at Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, before the 15th of August next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will set out from Pittsburg, for the district on the Muskingum, the 15th of September, provided a sufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the business on the Muskingum is finished, the time for surveying the district between the Missisippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, } Surveyors.
JAMES IRVINE, }

Carlisle, 6th January, 1789.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 13th of March next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 336 acres, one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, having a great deal of walnut; situate in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, on the great road leading from the Blue Mountains to Philadelphia; there are a two story stone house, stone barn 60 by 70 feet long, a well before the house, and another between the house and barn, between 25 and 30 acres of meadow, most of it may be watered by springs, a smith's shop and a log house, with a good spring on the great road; there are also two other houses and stables on said plantation, and the land as good as any in that neighbourhood, 30 acres of it new.

The same day will also be sold another plantation adjoining, containing 90 acres, with a log house and stable.

On the 14th of March will be sold three plantations; one containing 340 acres, with a good log house and barn, a quantity of meadow, and some plough-land, the rest well timbered. One other plantation adjoining, containing 60 acres, with a log house and stable. The other containing 50 acres, with a log house and stable. The vendue to begin at two o'clock in the forenoon, when attendance will be given by LYDIA THOMAS, Executrix,
† GEORGE THOMAS, Executor.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of Leonard Thomas, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts; and those indebted to said estate are requested to come and make settlement with the above executors, on or before the 27th day of May next, to prevent trouble.

To be Sold by private Sale,

THAT noted tract of land and mills, formerly known by the name of *French Jacob's Mills*, situated in Dauphin county, upper Paxton township. It fronts on Susquehanna for about two miles, and contains about 1000 acres; Wiconesko creek runs through the middle of it, and its situation for a mill seat, store and public house is inferior to none in those parts. It may very conveniently be divided into three or four plantations, and each have sufficient allowance of bottom and upland. Considerable improvements are already made, and a good title will be made for the premises; for particulars, apply to William Van Phul, in Philadelphia, or Mr. Paul Zantzinger, in Lancaster.

February 23, 1789. †

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midshipman on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Preston, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, sailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Earl of Carlisle and others, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for peace, but the said Tender was cast away on her passage, and the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never since been heard of. Any person who can give information of the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he should be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requested to communicate the same to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

William Spotswood,

Front-ſtreet----(*Price bound* 8ſ4)----The

Life of the Baron Frederick Trenck:

CONTAINING,

His Adventures; his cruel Sufferings during ten Years Impriſonment at the Fortreſs of Magdeburg, by Command of the late King of Pruſſia: alſo, Anecdotes, Hiſtorical, Political and Perſonal.

Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft.

THE man of feeling, and the friend of freedom, will read the Life of Baron *Trenck* with ſenſations perhaps too ſtrong; it will remain an eternal monument of the deteſtable, the diabolical effects of deſpotiſm.

The hiſtorian will acquire from him eſſential information concerning the characters of perſons, courts, and kingdoms, highly illuſtrative of the annals of the preſent century.

The philoſopher will meditate on the manners of the people of Germany; will wonder, while reading, to recollect that there, as in ſtates more improved, ſuch numbers ſhould remain ſo, almoſt miraculouſly, ignorant, ſuperſtitious, and credulous, while knowledge and ſcience appear to be ſo far advanced; will ſigh, to be ſo repeatedly told of military courts, and judges condemned to ſweep the ſtreets, after effecting the ruin of thouſands; will inceſſantly reflect with amazement, at the ſtrange jargon and confuſion that ſtill are ſo univerſal over the globe, as he reads the words king, liberty, vaſſal, military ſentence, property, juſt claim, and an infinity of other heterogeneous and incompatible phraſes; continually will he exclaim---How many ages yet, oh world, muſt thou exiſt, ere thy ſons ſhall indeed learn wiſdom!

The book is, what it ſhould be, the perfect reſemblance of its author; an original, bold, and intereſting picture. Like him, it has its defects, but they are forgotten in the admiration of its inherent and maſculine beauties.

Doctor Hill's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poynteil, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lawman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infalliable medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. † CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 6th of Fourth Month next,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS,

No. 1. THE Plantation called Callender's, at Richmond, or Point-no-Point, at the 4 mile ſtone, on the road from Philadelphia, containing about 42 acres of meadow, a great part of which was laſt year plowed and ſowed with Timothy ſeed, and about 37 acres of upland, 8 acres of which is orchard and garden. On the upland there is a crop well put in, of winter grain, now in good order, which the tenant may purchaſe at a reaſonable price. The buildings on this farm are a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and frame kitchen, alſo a frame two ſtory houſe, and a large hay-houſe or barn.

No. 2. A Plantation near the above, on ſaid road, containing upwards of 60 acres, of which 33 acres are meadow, and 27 acres upland, including an orchard and excellent piece of garden ground. The buildings are, a dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, and a barn or hay-houſe.

No. 3. The Plantation now in the tenure of Jacob and Philip Kohlman, containing about 80 acres, of which 24 acres are meadow, the remainder upland, including orchard and garden. The dwelling-houſe is frame, one ſtory high, three rooms on the ground floor, and a large and commodious barn, all in good repair. This farm is nearly adjoining the road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, and near the four mile ſtone. To be let with the above, and next the four mile ſtone, is a ſmall houſe and garden, with ſome fruit trees, now in the tenure of Leonard Kroneman.

No. 4. A two ſtory ſtone houſe and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford, in the tenure of Johannes Henry Fiſher; alſo two fields adjoining, containing 37 acres and one fourth, on which are many apple and other fruit trees, to be let with the foregoing houſe and lot.

No. 5. A brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, and the uſe of a good milk houſe, with a rich lot of four acres for garden adjoining, and about 2¾ acres of a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of plow land; alſo 13 acres of meadow, with the uſe of a large barn, adjoining the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford.

Any perſon inclining to rent either of the above farms, will be informed of the terms, by applying to

HENRY DRINKER,
JOHN DRINKER,
Philad. 2d Mo. 10, 1789. JOHN FIELD.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 19th day of March next, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county,

SEVERAL Plantations and Tracts of Land, lying in Mount-Bethel townſhip, about five miles above Eaſton; part of the lands join the river Delaware, whereon Moore, Crawford, Moody and others now live. The terms of ſale will be made known at Eaſton on the Tueſday preceding the ſale, when and where a draft of the premiſes will be exhibited.

February 16, 1789. 4 w W. BELL.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

ON a late examination of the ſtock of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, the following BOOKS appear to have been kept out conſiderably beyond the time allowed by the rules of the inſtitution.---Thoſe perſons who have them are earneſtly requeſted to return them immediately, to prevent the neceſſity of putting the notes in ſuit.

They may be ſent to the Company's apartments, in Carpenters Hall, on the forenoons of *Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, between the hours of THREE and EIGHT o'clock; or to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Librarian.*

QUARTO.

Fortis's Travels into Dalmatia.
Franklin on Electricity.
Hanway's Travels, vol. 1.
Bower's hiſt. of the Popes, v. 1.
Shaw's Bacon, vol. 3.
Blackwell's hiſtory of the court of Auguſtus, vol. 3.

OCTAVO.

Milton's Poems.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, v. 2.
Memoirs of Fothergill, &c.
Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory, v. 4.
Cæſar's Commentaries.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
Hiſtory of the Revolutions in Sweden.
Sherlock on Death.
Two volumes of Pamphlets.
Gill on Prophecy.
Sherlock on Providence, 4 vols.
Every man his own Lawyer.
Syſtem of Agriculture.
Art of Logic and Rhetoric.
Ray on the Wiſdom of God.
Burn's Juſtice 3 vols.
Ruin & Recovery of Mankind.
Gibſon's Farrier.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Moore's Travels.
Moore's Fables.
Cheyne's Philoſophical prineiples.
Cockburn's South Sea Journey.
Sherlock's Diſcourſes, 4 vols.
Apothegmatum.
Court Miſcellany.
Haſſelquiſt's Travels.
Complete Houſewife.
Whytt on the Nerves.
Eraſmus on Folly.
Town and Country Magazine.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Saxe's Reveries.
Stith's Hiſtory of Virginia.
Thornton's Plautus, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, vols. 1 & 4.
Johnſon's Shakeſpear, vol. 7.
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Spectator, vol 9.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, vol. 4.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vols. 1 & 3.
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Sevigne's Letters, vol. 3.
Beauties of Nature and Art, vols. 7, 9 & 14 tf.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of March,

THAT noted TAVERN where the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is good and ſufficiently large, with good kitchen and cellars, ſheds, barn, ſtables, and other out buildings, good and convenient, about ten acres of land, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about three acres of meadow. Alſo a farm of about 54 acres, adjoining, with a good proportion of meadow and woodland, which will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. § JACOB COMLY.

Public Sale of Real Eſtates,

Of JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7 8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. ------

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 25th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, in Summary town, two certain meſſuages, plantation or tract of land, containing 139 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Marlborough townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell and others. Taken in execution as the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ------- Figele, in Douglaſs townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county,

A VALUABLE Lot, containing 20 acres of land, ſituate in Hickory-town, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the Reading road, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and three from Norriſtown. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and a number of ſheds, a ſpring-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and other out houſes, a pump of good water near the door: The greater part of ſaid lot is orchard and watered meadow, all under good fence and in good repair. Very convenient for a tavern, ſtore or tanyard, and has been occupied as a tavern many years. The payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of

Feb. 10, 1789. § SAMUEL COUGHLIN.

N. B. If not ſold before the firſt of March, it will be let.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the court of *Common Pleas*, held at Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, at November term, 1788, in a certain action of attachment, brought by *John Pugh* againſt a certain *Ephraim Jones*, late of Charles-town townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, *Do hereby give Notice* to the creditors of the ſaid defendant, to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, at ten o'clock, A. M. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid defendant are hereby required to give their attendance, at the time and place aforeſaid; in order that the debts and credits of the ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of the ſame, as the law directs. SAMUEL HAVARD,

JOHN DAVIS,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } *Auditors.*

Cheſter county, 26th January, 1789. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.